# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 66 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



## THE CHOLERA

**Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.**

*NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.*

**There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.**

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE. And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of impure *blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DI-EASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders, arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14


# CUBA.

## Particulars of the Recent Revolutionary Demonstration.

## THE CARGO OF CAPTURED AFRICANS.

Submarine Telegraph Between Cuba, Mexico, and the United States.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

THE LATE REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION.

HAVANA, March 10.—The *Sagua* newspaper of the 5th inst. publishes the following regarding the late outbreak at Villa Clara, which I translate literally:—

Our meritorious civil guard has just rendered an important service. It appears that a band of highwaymen, consisting of some fourteen or sixteen foolhardy individuals, armed with cutlasses, knives, and muskets, attempted a rising at Villa Clara, or some point in that district. Their intention apparently was to get up a sort of marauding expedition, and their suspicious proceedings created considerable alarm in that peaceful section of the island. They first made their appearance in the Calabazal district; but information of their arrival having been received by Don Jose Hernandez Galvez, commanding the civil guard in that district, he immediately started in search of them with a portion of his force, and, supported by the lieutenant commanding at Cienfuentes, he came across them at a point called Taguayabon, in the district of San Juan de los Remedios.

Some shots were exchanged, and, finally, the civil forces succeeded in capturing twelve of the insurgents, among whom were Don Ventura, Rosell, Andres Lopez, Maximo Guerra, Antonio Rodrigues, and Augustin Millan. They were taken to Remedios and duly delivered to the custody of the civil authorities to await trial.

The parties implicated are stated to belong to the respectable class of society. Villa Clara, where the demonstration took its rise, is a town of considerable importance on the north side of Cuba, distant about sixty leagues from Havana. Its situation is favorable for a revolutionary movement, as the eastern portion of the island is the most mountainous and the most disaffected, being inhabited by a manly class of countrymen, termed *greafiros*.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

*From the Prensa of March 7.*

The report which we copied yesterday from the *Sagua*, regarding the capture of a number of individuals suspected of being about to get up a maranding expedition, turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. The truth of the matter, as we have learned from sources worthy of credit, is as follows:—Some dozen or more individuals were drinking together in a tavern (*bodega*), when one of them, being excited by his potations, expressed himself in violent terms against the Government, and a lieutenant from Taguayabon, who was present, rebuked the man, and, fearing that the dispute might end in violence, the civil guard were notified, who, meeting two of the party coming out of the tavern, arrested them for carrying arms without authorization, and after inquiring the names of the others, they arrested them also, and handed them over to the officers of justice at San Juan de los Remedios. Upon investigation it appears that the man whom the lieutenant had reproved is addicted to drunkenness, and in the habit of talking wild when under the influence of liquor, and that the others belong to the respectable class of society, having never offended against the laws.

THE CARGO OF AFRICANS.

The Spanish war steamer *Neptune* arrived here this morning (as I stated in my letter forwarded by the *Moro Castle*), having in tow a coasting schooner with a considerable number of Africans on board. It is reported that the blacks were transferred from a brig which landed seven hundred of them at San Antonio. The owner not appearing they were purchased by Senor Marty at the rate of fifteen ounces ($225) each. The total number of Africans taken by the *Neptune* is estimated at nearly one thousand five hundred souls.

The British steamer *Bolivian* appeared off the port the evening before last, from New Orleans, and the Captain not understanding the signals from to Morro fortress "not to enter at night," was fired at with blank cartridge and had to wait till next morning.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Late papers from the United States say that an American company has obtained from the State of Florida the right to land and extend telegraphic cables from the shores of that State to the island of Cuba and the Bahamas. This company is probably not aware that by a royal decree, Madrid, June 30, 1865, the exclusive right to land telegraphic cables on the coast of Cuba was conceded to a Spanish company, organized under the Marquis Marianno, Count San Esteban, Don Arturo de Marcoartu, and other distinguished capitalists, for the purpose of connecting the "ever faithful island" with Mexico and the United States.

THE CIGAR TRADE.

An exposure was made some time ago by the European press, denouncing the ingenious frauds committed in Germany and elsewhere, to the great injury of the genuine article, both in spurious manufactures and in the exportation of cigars for reimportation.

A number of our manufacturers lately held a meeting to devise the best means to put a stop to the practice. One of the remedies proposed was to establish a newspaper, exclusively in defense of their interests. The idea of having a newspaper is not a new one, as the Homadez Cigarette Manufactory has had one for some time, under the direction of the proprietor himself.

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

Your readers may recollect that against the sentence passed on Arguelles last year he made an appeal to the Supreme Court of Spain, which is still pending. It is said that he forwarded "certain documents" home with a view to implicate others and to vindicate himself in that business to which he owes his disgrace; but what is certain is that he is still an inmate of the Havana "Tombs," or *Carcel Publica*. He seems to be badly provided for in a pecuniary view, as he sent the other day to get some money from a "friend."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The little town of Tubingen, Prussia, has been convulsed lately by a strike among the students who dance. It appears that two young Royal Princes are students at Tubingen, and it has been their custom at the balls simply to signify to any young lady their wish to dance with her, upon which she has been obliged to disappoint any happy student to whom she might have been previously engaged. The result was that the students refused to attend the balls at the Museum Club. In justice to the Princes, it must be added that they are willing to renounce the privilege they had previously enjoyed; but Professor von Quenstedt, the President of the Museum, has succeeded in muddling matters, and the difficulties have not been yet arranged.

# THIRD EDITION

# CANADA.

## FENIAN SCARE.

## Fears of an Advance from Detroit.

**10,000 MEN COMING FROM ENGLAND.**

The British West India Squadron Ordered to Halifax.

## A LULL IN THE EXCITEMENT.

MONTREAL, March 16.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The Government has received a letter from an official in Windsor, Canada West, stating that the Mayor of Detroit informed him that he caused inquiry to be made into the extent of the Fenian movements in that city, and discovered that there was a likelihood of an attack from that point. The Government was also notified that the American Government is sending troops to Buffalo to prevent any attack from that quarter.

The Six Nations Indians (Iroquois) colonized on the Ottawa river, under a descendant of the celebrated Brunot, last evening tendered the services of five hundred of their braves to the Government.

I am informed by an officer of the Royal Engineers that orders were sent to England, five weeks since, for ten thousand troops to be landed at Halifax, who will march from thence to New Brunswick, where the vulnerable point was supposed to be. These troops are expected in ten days, and on their arrival New Brunswick, it is considered, will be safe.

The ships-of-war *Ariadne* and *Pylades* are now in the Bay of Fundy.

Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the West Indian Squadron to sail immediately to Halifax, with all the disposable troops in the West Indies.

The excitement here is very much abated.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The new Fenian flag is a white harp on a green field, thirteen internal stripes, seven red and six white. The difference between the Fenian flag and the United States flag consists in substituting in the former a harp for the thirty-six stars, and a green for the blue field.

REPORTS FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 16.—The announcement that Secretary Seward promises the British Minister to permit no violation of neutrality by the Fenians causes much rejoicing, and the report that the United States Government is sending troops to the American frontier is believed to be evidence of her intention to prevent raids upon a friendly power.

Notwithstanding the St. Patrick's Society has decided to make no demonstration to-morrow, about one thousand Hibernians will turn out unarmed, and it is believed that peace will be preserved. A volunteer arrested yesterday for threatening to fire into the procession tomorrow is to be court-martialled to-day.

The *Watchman* announces the intention of the Government to suppress Irish Canadian newspapers for alleged disloyal utterances. Volunteering is going on with spirit. The railway officials still observe all precautions for the safety of their rolling stock. The *Watchman* asserts that the Hibernian societies will walk to-morrow with banners bearing objectionable language. It calls upon Mr. Murphy to throw out these banners from the procession, and warns him if it is not done it will take General Sweeney and his great regiment of Fenians to "save the green."

The city has large acquisitions to its inhabitants from the interior, some of whom are Catholics, other Orangemen. Both parties are gathering their clans, and it is possible blood may be shed.

**The British Spies in New York.**

STARTLING PROGRAMME OF THEIR OPERATIONS—THEIR PLANS AND MEETING PLACE—WHY THEY DON'T REPORT AT THE ENGLISH CONSULATE.

Some months since, when the British Government first ascertained the magnitude of the Fenian organization, a corps of English spies were sent to the United States to place the leaders of the organization under surveilance, in order to obtain such information as might lead to the conviction of their brothers in Ireland. This mission had the effect desired; for some of the detectives who came over here were thus enabled to give evidence against the Irish State prisoners which sent them to penal servitude in British convict ships.

The presence of this corps of detectives having been too well known to the Fenians to render their operations safe or satisfactory, they were relieved by another who still remains in this city. The old corps reported for duty to Mr. Archibald, the British consulate, and this fact was officially elicited at the threats of the Fenian prisoners in Dublin. The Head Centre and Mr. Killian, however, checkmated their efforts by having them tracked to Mr. Archibald's office, and by sending descriptions of each to the circles in this and other cities.

The spies used to follow Colonel O'Mahony, Mr. Killian, and all the Fenians whom they deemed sufficiently prominent, through the city, in order to glean information of their movements. They assembled in groups at Union Square for this purpose; but having been warned and made aware of their danger, they gathered subsequently at a distance from the O'Mahony headquarters.

In order to operate more successfully, they changed their headquarters from the British Consulate to certain rooms located in one of the large rooms in Nassau near John street. The rooms were taken ostensibly for a purpose different to that for which they are used, and the reputed owner is said to be the agent who furnishes the reports of all operations of the spies to the Consulate. They were present at the meeting in Clinton Hall last night. Their new meeting place, however, was made known to the Head Centre, and their movements are strictly watched.

They have been amply provided with money, which they spend freely. Last week their ranks were increased by a British emissary from Dublin, who, with a large amount at his dispossal, declares his intention to create, if possible, a counter movement in the United State, in favor of Queen Victoria and the British Government. This man, whose name is omitted, was connected with riots in Ireland, involving bloodshed and religious discord for thirty years. His name, if mentioned, would be unpleasantly familiar to Celts all over the globe.—*N. Y. World.*

# WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 17.

**The Reciprocity Treaty.**

It is known that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces expires on the 17th of March, but the Treasury Department will not consider that it has terminated until 12 o'clock to-night, in order that merchandise now in transit may have an opportunity to reach its destination.

**A Card from a North Carolina Senator Elect.**

Hon. William A. Graham, Senator elect from North Carolina, publishes a statement, from which it appears that in January he addressed a letter to Senator Fessenden, suggesting that it would be but justice to permit the delegation elected from each State to be present at the reception of all evidence touching such a State or any of its members before the Committee on Reconstruction, with the privilege of cross-examination of witnesses, and of introducing counter evidence if they shall deem it proper; to which Senator Fessenden replied:—"Dear Sir—It is not customary to allow a cross-examination of witnesses before a committee appointed to report on a subject not involving individuals."

The committee is supposed to be desirous to ascertain the truth, and capable of making all the examinations necessary.

The Committee is quite willing, however, to examine any witnesses who may be produced, having a knowledge of the subject-matter to any reasonable extent. The credentials of gentlemen claiming to be Senators have not been referred to this Committee, and there is no probability that they will be.

Mr. Graham subsequently replied:—"My real purpose is to aid the committee, so far as this State is concerned, in ascertaining the truth and to guard against *ex parte* testimony from unknown or irresponsible sources.

"If, therefore, the committee will at any time furnish notice of the points in which evidence is desired, or of the prejudicial testimony which it is necessary to meet, my colleagues and myself will gladly avail ourselves of its permission to offer such relevant proof as may be in our power."

**Russia in Pursuit of Knowledge.**

An agent of the Russian Government has been here during the present week engaged in examining our system of the disposal of public lands, with a view to the improvement of the system now in use by his own country.

**Fractional Currency.**

The published report that fractional currency to the amount of $13,000 is issued daily by the Treasury Department is incorrect, the sum mentioned being far too small. The Superintendent of the Printing Division daily delivers from $50,000 to $100,000 in fractional currency.

**Controller Clark's Statement.**

Controller Clark yesterday forwarded to Mr. Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusetts, a letter in answer to his speech of yesterday, in which he endeavored to prove the statements of the former gentleman erroneous. Mr. Clark stoutly avers the correctness of his published statements, and says that he is fully prepared to substantiate them by the most conclusive testimony.

**H. S. Foote.**

Ex-Senator H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, perhaps better known as Hangman Foote, is in town for the consummation of objects the nature of which has not yet transpired.

**Celebration of St. Patrick's Day at New York.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—The weather is exceedingly fine to-day and the Hibernians are assembling in great numbers for the procession, which will move at about 1 o'clock.

The streets are thronged with anxious spectators. The utmost good order prevails. It is expected that over 40,000 Irishmen will move in the procession.

Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated this morning by Archbishop McCloskey, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a panegyric on Irelaud's patron saint delivered by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. Many buildings display the American and Irish flags.

**The Death Warrant—Christian Berger to be Executed on April 27.**

HARRISBURG, March 17.—The Governer this morning issued warrants for the execution of Houser and Buser, the murderers of Miss Polly Paul, of Cambria county, and Christian Berger, the murderer of Miss Watt, at Germantown. The warrants fix the execution of the two former on Friday, April 20, and the latter on Friday, April 27.

**Queer Canard.**

A canard put in circulation this morning that Thad. Stevens had cut his throat in a fit of temporary insanity, caused no little excitement about town, and sent numbers to his rooms on Capitol Hill, to make inquiries.

**Election at Norristown.**

NORRISTOWN, March 17.—Colonel William Allebaugh, the Union candidate, was elected Burgess yesterday by 35 majority. The local election shows general Union successes.

**The "Africa" at Boston.**

BOSTON, March 17.—The *Africa* has arrived from Halifax. Her mails will be despatched by the afternoon train, and will reach Philadelphia on Sunday.

**Destructive Fire at Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, March 17.—The New York Central Railroad freight house and elevator, on Ohio street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is very heavy.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton is dull at 40@41c. for Middlings. Flour is dull; the common qualities are declining; sales of 4000 barrels at unchanged prices. The market for Southern Flour is heavy; 400 bbls. sold. Canadian heavy; 200 bbls. sold. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn quiet, but steady. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $26 50@26 62½. Lard firm at 17@18½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

—Austria has just been troubled with one of her periodical panics, and has been trying, and happily acquitting, a bevy of young Italian girls for the heinous crime of singing patriotic songs on the banks of the bright blue lake of Garda.

# PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

## SEVENTY-NINTH SESSION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SATURDAY MORNING, March 17.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order by Bishop Ames, and the religious services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Curtis, who read as a scriptural lesson a part of the 15th chapter of St. John, after which the congregation joined in singing the 57th hymn, commencing:—

"Lord, we come before Thee now,
At Thy feet we humbly bow;"

which was followed by an eloquent prayer.

The Secretary then read the journal of the previous day which, after the correction of some unimportant clerical errors, was approved.

The Presiding Bishop then appointed a number of committees upon various subjects which will hereafter be presented to the Conference.

Rev. Fennell Coombe presented the findings of the court in the case of Rev. H. F. Harn, against whom charges were preferred on the first day of the session:

*Resolved*, That Rev. H. Harn having made a full frank, and penitent statement of his case, in which he admits the general charge, we hereby conclude, after a full hearing, that we most strongly reprobate the evil of which he has been guilty, and that he be reproved at the bar of this Court by the President.

*Resolved*, That in view of all the palliating circumstances in the case, the penitent confession he had made, his pledge to abstain from this evil in all future time, the Christian deportment of our brother for the last seven months, and our entire confidence in the genuineness of his present Christian character, we now order that his character pass

F. COOMBE, Chairman.

S. S. GRACEY, Secretary.

The Conference then proceeded to the hearing of the reports of the committee appointed to examine candidates for deacon's orders. The following gentlemen were duly elected deacons:—George H. Beckley, James M. Goldy, B. D. Barnhardt, Joseph Parrish, Henry White, Frederick Mentzger, Archibald McDowell, Adam Black, Francis M. Chatham, William R. McFarlane, W. H. C. Long, Daniel R. Wright, Edward Davis, James Miller.

The next business was the electing of Local Deacons to Elder's Orders. The following persons were elected:—James McGill, G. W. Uncle, Aaron E. Hunter, Samuel Webb, Henry H. Davis, Frederick Aiman, Robert S. McWilliams.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Iowa Conference, was introduced to the body.

The candidates for full admission to the pastorate and ministry were arranged before the altar, when Bishop Ames addressed the Conference, commencing by saying that in the earlier history of the Church this ceremony was regarded with peculiar interest. After some general remarks upon the peculiar forms of the Methodist Church in instituting the ministry, the address of the Bishop was of an admonitory and advisory character, urging the young men just commencing the work of the ministry to prepare for trials, but to make the best of every circumstance. The address was one of deep solemnity and made a deep impression upon the audience. After the address the Bishop asked the usual disciplinary questions, commencing with "Have you faith in Christ?" After the answer from the candidate to each question the Bishop made appropriate explanatory remarks of a highly interesting character.

The ceremony of preparing the candidate for the Gospel Ministry is such that in all denominations it regarded with extreme interest. This morning thirteen young men were welcomed by the Conference. The following are the list of the gentlemen:—W. B. Howell, Joseph R. T. Grey, Leonidas Dobson, Charles W. Bickley, Jacob S. Hughes, James F. McSeland, Samuel A. Reisner, Henry F. Isett, Wilmer Cofiman, Edward P. Aldred, John Stringer, Thomas E. Martindale, who were admitted to full connection and elected to deacon's orders.

Bishops Thompson, Jones, and Simpson, who were in the Conference, were introduced, and took seats upon the platform.

The case of Rev. Z. Bowen, which had been postponed at an earlier part of the proceedings, was called up by Rev. Mr. Monship, and after some discussion, the application of Mr. Bowen was laid upon the table.

A number of visiting clergymen of various denominations were introduced by the Presiding Bishop.

The following partial report of the Committee on the Centennial Exercises will indicate the nature of the ceremonies of the occasion:—

Order of Exercises for the Centennial Exercise on Monday next, March 19, 1866, at St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth and New streets.—Sermon at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Castle; at 7½ P. M., Meeting of Conference, Bishop Ames in the chair. Rev. J. D. Curtis, Dr. Johnson, Bishop Ames, Dr. Moore, Dr. Durbin, and Rev. J. W. Jackson will take part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

After the reading of the report of the Committee on Religious Services, the Conference joined in singing the Doxology, and were dismissed with the Apostolic benediction by Bishop Thompson.

The following are the appointments of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session in this city, for the Sabbath, so far as the committee have arranged the matter; changes, however, may occur:—

| | *Morning.* | *Night.* |
|---|---|---|
| St. George's | Ordination of Deacons — Preaching by Bishop Ames. | |
| Trinity | H. Colclazer. | |
| Green street | S. Dunn | S. N. Chew. |
| Fifth street | Ordination of Elders. | |
| St. John's | G. W. McLaughlin | S. T. Kemble. |
| Kensington | J. Cook | G. W. Bickley. |
| Bloom | W. H. Fries | W. T. Magee. |
| Hancock Street | T. Sumption | S. B. Durrell. |
| Sanctuary | J. W. Burk | L. D. McClintock. |
| Front Street | V. Gray | C. Stubbs. |
| Twelfth Street | S. B. Best | W. B. Walton. |
| Hedding | W. B. Gregg | A. Manship. |
| Nineteenth Street | W. O'Neil | W. C. Best. |
| Tabernacle | J. P. Durbin | J. Todd. |
| Cohocksink | W. Matthias | J. S. Hughes. |
| Ebenezer | J. Quigley | T. Montgomery. |
| Salem | G. L. Crooks | G. D. Chenowith. |
| St. Paul's | G. D. Chenowith | J. S. Cook. |
| Wharton | W. Major | S. Martindale. |
| Mariner's Bethel | W. Rink | J. Cook. |
| Western | J. Van Buckalow | J. B. Bryan. |
| Bread street | J. Lindomuth | |
| Central | G. A. Brindle | J. M. Turner. |
| Pitman's Chapel | J. Dyson | G. Cummins. |
| Second Street | T. Ilman | L. Dobsen. |
| Eleventh Street | E. Stubbs | H. White. |
| Scott | W. McCombs | A. T. Scott. |
| Asbury | G. T. Barr | G. Rakestraw. |
| Thirty-Eighth St. | G. Heacock | G. T. Barr. |
| Centennial | H. C. McBride. | |
| Haverford Street | C. T. Frame. | |
| Manayunk. | | |
| Mount Zion | C. P. Masden. | |
| Ebenezer | J. Aspel. | |
| Falls of Schuylkill | J. S. J. McConnell. | |
| Conshohocken | M. Barnhill | H. F. Gett. |
| Norristown. | | |
| Oak street | B. F. Price. | |
| Wilmington | | |
| Asbury | S. W. Kurtz. | |
| St. Paul's | J. Hough. | |
| Scott | T. B. Killiam. | |
| Brandywine. | | |
| Chester City | H. A. Cleveland | J. F. Merideth. |

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

| | | |
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| Rev. Mr. Hutter's Lutheran | E. Miller | W. Hammond. |
| Rev. Mr. Talmage's Church | J. H. Lightborne | W. J. Stevenson. |
| Rev. Mr. Shepherd's | A. John | A. M. Wiggins. |
| Rev. Mr. Emley's | C. Cooke | D. George. |
| Salem M. P. Ch. | E. G. Irwin | G. W. McLaughlin. |
| Olivet Presbyterian Church | G. T. Harlock. | |

Rev. Mr. Stockton's Church at 3 30 P. M. J. P. Miller.

*Lecture by Rev. Dr. Butler.*—This gentleman will deliver a lecture at the Green Street M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening next, on the Sepoy Rebellion. All who heard the Lecture when given here in January, speak of it in the highest terms—it abounds in wit, humor, pathos, and thrilling incident.

**General Religious Intelligence.**

BAPTIST.

*Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Chesnut street.*—An interesting and numerous Society connected with this church, called the "Young People's Association," will hold its anniversary meeting on Tuesday evening next, when the report of the Society will be read by the Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. Dr. Beadle.

PRESBYTERIAN.

*Interesting Discourses.*—The Rev. James Crowell, D. D., Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on Broad street, above Chesnut, will preach the first of several sermons on the parable of "The Ten Virgins" to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

*New Church Building.*—The Alexander Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, Pastor, is about to begin the erection of a new and handsome church building on the lot adjoining the lecture-room, which was built some years ago. The contract is concluded, the work will be commenced immediately, and the congregation hope to worship in their new church some time in the early part of next year. The church has grown steadily for the last few years; its prospects are now very encouraging, and we believe that when it enters its new edifice it will speedily grow into one of the largest and most prosperous churches in the city of Philadelphia.

EPISCOPAL.

*Easter Celebration.*—On Sunday, April 1st, the Sunday Schools of "Gloria Dei" Church will have a grand Easter celebration. During the afternoon a number of hymns will be sung by the scholars, numbering over three hundred. Addresses will be made by the Rector, Rev. J. Sanders Reed, and others, and the presentation of the Easter offering will take place.

The great success which has attended the labors of the present Rector has rendered it necessary to erect an additional building for the accommodation of the schools attached to the church. When finished, it will furnish accommodations for over eight hundred children. The attendance on the church services is also truly gratifying.

*Confirmation.*—Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, above Seventeenth, on Wednesday evening next.

UNION SERVICES.

*Novel Reading.*—The services in the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth street, below Girard avenue, to-morrow afternoon, will be conducted by Rev. H. S. Hoffman, one of the most eloquent divines of the Moravian Church. The subject chosen for consideration is "Novel Reading." All who wish to be instructed in their duty respecting novel reading will do well to attend on this occasion. Several members of the Conference are expected to be present.

*Christian Union.*—The Christian Union Association will hold the first of a series of Conferences in this city on Monday evening, in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Chesnut and Fifteenth streets, at half-past 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr Vermilye, of New York, and representatives of every Evangelical denomination are expected to participate. The principles of this Association, which was formed in New York in 1858, are such as have commended themselves to many in all the Evangelical denominations, and if strictly adhered to, and faithfully acted upon, they must tend to increase that visible fellowship which ought to exist among the people of God. The exposition of these principles is the purpose of the conferences which are to be held in this city, and we ask the attention of the Christian public to these meetings.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Thompson.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company.

Andrew Scott vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company. In the above cases, in which motions were made to dissolve the injunctions some time ago granted by Justice Read, it was ordered this morning that the motions be heard on Tuesday, March 27, 1866. Justice Thompson stated that he would invite his brethren, the other Justices of the Supreme Court, to sit with him on the argument.

In the case of Farnham T. Kirkham & Co., vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, before reported, Justice Strong this morning ordered judgment to be entered in favor of the defendants, on the case stated. The question involved in this case is the liability of the Railroad Company for goods destroyed by fire while in their possession, the bill of lading limiting the responsibility to a certain amount for every hundred pounds.

Harlan vs. Roberts. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of an agreement. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases this morning by the President Judge:—

Kinly vs. Donnelly. Rule to open judgment. Discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Brady. Rule for an attachment. Discharged.

Ayres vs. Watson. Rule for a conveyance of a certain ground rent. Prayer and bill refused.

Wray vs. Hazlett. Demurrer to bill sustained.

The current and deferred motion lists were then taken up.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANC—President Judge Sharswood and Judge Stroud—The Court this morning was engaged with the Current and Deferred Motion lists. No opinions were delivered.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases and other miscellaneous business was before the court to-day. Among the habeas corpus cases heard was that of Thos. B Levick, the former secretary of the Logan Oil Company, who is in custody upon a charge of embezzlement. He was elected secretary of the company in Feb., 1865, and no salary for his services as such was fixed.

It is now charged that there is a deficit in his accounts of about $1000. Of this sum he claims that he rightfully took and appropriated $650 as salary for services as secretary, and the balance of the apparent but not real deficiency he accounts for by the fact that he made certain entries in the books from loose memoranda left by the secretary who preceded him.

Mr. Serrill, who appeared for the relator, stated that if time was allowed he could show these facts. The case was thereiore continued till next Saturday.

In the case of Theodore Patzell, convicted of assault and battery, Judge Ludlow said he was not satisfied that the verdict was sustained by the evidence, and he would set it aside.

In the case of Joseph Eberly and Charles Zenith, for larceny, the verdict was likewise set aside.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas J. Hillmes, the pawnbroker convicted of conspiracy to defraud was being argued when our report closed.

—A rice plantation has been started at the Bayou Sale, Louisiana.

—A pike weighing twenty-nine pounds, three feet eight inches in length, and one foot eleven inches in girth, was caught recently ago in one of the lakes near Bevoir Castle by the Duke of Rutland's fisherman.

—An Archæological and Natural History Society is forming in Dorset, England, for the discovery and preservation of county antiquities; and a museum, suited to the purpose in view, already exists.

—Edmund Yates' novel, "Broken to Harness," is now in course of publication in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris. It is called "Barberine au Joog," and is translated by M. E. D. Forques.

—Mr. J. O. Halliwell announces for publication in London, by subscription only, a new work on the life and writings of Shakespeare, to be exclusively illustrated with wood engravings.

—United States Senator Wright, of New Jersey, who has been confined to his home for several weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to ride out, and expects to return to his seat in the Senate in the course of a few weeks.

—Commodore Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Dean Richmond, and a number of other railroad managers, are in Albany, with a view, it is reported, of arriving at some conclusion in reference to the many projects for steam railways, etc.

—A fire kindled in some shrubbery near Hawken, Conn., by sparks from a locomotive, on Tuesday night, came near setting fire to some houses near by. The neighbors rallied in force and put out the fire in time to prevent serious damage.

—Governor Andrew's friends declare positively that he has not been offered a seat in the Cabinet; that he would not accept one were it offered; and that the rumors are industriously circulated to create the wrong impression that the Governor indorses the President's policy.

—A Wisconsin paper, speaking of the efforts to develop the lead mines by deep mining, claims that there are in the Galena mines two thousand square miles of mineral land, of which one thousand square miles are good for digging anywhere.

—The punishment of a pupil in a school at Marion, Ky., recently, was the occasion of a savage fight, in which sixty boys engaged, about one half for, and the rest against the teacher. Pistols, dirks, and clubs were freely used, and one pupil was shot, while the teacher was severely stabbed.

## LITERATURE.

LIFE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT. By Thomas Carlyle, six volumes. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia agents.

We receive the last volume of the history of the times of "Frederick the Great," with a sense of relief. We had feared that the old man of eighty would have died before he had put a period to his long work, before he had placed Frederick quietly in his tomb. We therefore are glad to see the present volume; but we view it rather as a book of reference than as an addition to the current literature of the day. There was a time when Carlyle wrote with vigorous force:—his wild eccentricities of expression, his originality of phraseology, and the vivid power of comparison and expression which he exhibited, acted as charms to add lustre to his productions. But in his old age he has degenerated into affectation. What then was natural, vivid, and strong, is now rapid and stilted. His complexity has increased and his force has diminished. It is not our purpose to enter into an extended criticism of Carlyle's style. A newspaper review is not a field for such an undertaking; but suffice it to say, that those who have labored through the preceding five volumes will find the last an improvement in point of simplicity.

The time of which it treats is the last three years of his life. The author rambles on without any restraint through literature, politics, war, strategy, and diplomacy. He gives us all the different views of his character, and finally brings it down to his last hours. As the picture of this scene has been before the reading public for years, we quote that portion of the work which terminates the life and concludes the history of the "last of the kings:—"

"From San-Souci the King did appear again on horseback; rode out several times ('Conde,' a fine English horse, one of his favorites, carrying him—the Conde who had many years of sinecure afterwards, and was well known to Touring people): the rides were short; once to the New Palace to look at some new Vinery there, thence to the gates of Potsdam, which he was for entering; but finding masons at work, and the streets encumbered, did not, and rode home instead: this, of not above two miles, was the longest ride of all. Selle's attendance, less and less in esteem with the King, and less and less followed by him, did not quite cease till June 4; that day the King had said to Selle, or to himself, 'It is enough.' That longest of his rides was in the third week after, June 22, Midsummer-Day. July 4 he rode again; and it was for the last time. About two weeks after Conde was again brought out; but it would not do. 'Adieu, my Conde; not possible as things are!'

"During all this while, and to the very end, Friedrich's affairs, great and small, were, in every branch and item, guided on by him with a perfection not surpassed in his palmiest days; he saw his Ministers, saw all who had business with him, many who had little; and in the sore coil of bodily miseries, as Hertzberg observed with wonder, never was the King's intellect clearer, or his judgment more just and decisive. Of his disease, except to the doctors, he spoke no word to anybody. The body of Friedrich is a ruin, but his soul is still here; and receives his friends and his tasks as formerly. Asthma, dropsy, erysipelas, continual loss of sleep; for many months past he has not been in bed, but sits day and night in an easy chair, unable to get breath except in that posture. He said one morning, to somebody entering, 'If you happened to want a night-watcher, I could suit you well.'

His multifarious military business comes first; then his three clerks with the civil and political. These three he latterly, instead of calling about 6 or 7 o'clock, he has had to appoint for 4 each morning. 'My situation forces me,' his message said, 'to give them this trouble, which they will not have to suffer long. My life is on the decline. The time which I still have I must employ; it belongs not to me, but to the State.' About 11, business, followed by short surgical details or dressings (sadly insisted on in those books, and in themselves sufficiently sad), being all done—his friends or daily company are admitted; five chiefly, or (not counting Minister Hertzberg) four, Lucchesini, Schwerin, Pinto, Gortz; who sit with him about one hour now, and two hours in the evening again—dreary company to our minds, perhaps not quite so dreary to the King's; but they are all he has left. And he talks cheerfully with them on 'literature, history, on the topics of the day, or whatever topic rises, as if there was no sickness here.' A man adjusted to his hard circumstances; and bearing himself manlike and kinglike among them.

"He well knew himself to be dying; but some think, expected that the end might be a little further off. There is a grand simplicity of stoicism in him; coming as it by nature, or by long *second*-nature; finely unconscious of itself, and finding nothing of peculiar in this new trial laid on it. From of old, life has been infinitely contemptible to him. In death, I think, he has neither fear nor hope. Atheism, truly, he never could abide; to him, as to all of us, it was flatly inconceivable that intellect, moral emotion, could have been put into *him* by an entity that had none of its own. But there, pretty much, his Theism seems to have stopped. Instinctively, too, he believes, no man more firmly, that Right alone has ultimately any strength in this world: ultimately, yes—but for him and his poor brief interests, what good was it? Hope for himself in Divine Justice, in Divine Providence, I think he had not practically any; that the unfathomable Demiurgus should concern himself with such a set of paltry ill given animalcules as oneself and mankind are, this also, as we have often noticed, is in the main incredible to him.

"A sad Creed, this of the King's—he had to do his duty without fee or reward. Yes, reader—and what is well worth your attention, you will have difficulty to find, in the annals of any Creed, a King or man who stood more faithfully to his duty; and, till the last hour, alone concerned himself with doing that. To poor Friedrich that was all the Law and all the Prophets: and I much recommend you to surpass him, if you, by good luck, have a better copy of those inestimable documents! Inarticulate notions, fancies, transient aspirations he might have, in the background of his mind. One day, sitting for a while out of doors, gazing into the sun, he was heard to murmur, 'Perhaps I shall be nearer thee soon'—and, indeed, nobody knows what his thoughts were in these final months. There is traceable only a complete superiority to Fear and Hope; in parts, too, are half-glimpses of a great motionless interior lake of Sorrow, sadder than any tears or complainings, which are altogether wanting to it.

"Friedrich's dismissal of Jelle, June 4, by no means meant that he had given up hope from medicine; on the contrary, two days after, he had a letter on the road ter Zimmermann at Hanover, whom he always remembers favorably since that 'Dialogue' we read fifteen years ago. His first note to Zimmermann is of June 6, 'Would you consent to come for a fortnight, and try upon me?' Zimmermann's overjoyed answer, 'Yes, thrice surely yes,' is of June 10; Friedrich's second is of June 16, 'Come, then!' And Zimmermann came accordingly, as is still too well known. Arrived, 23d June; stayed till 10th July; had Thirty-three Interviews or Dialogues with him: one visit the last day; two, morning and evening every preceding day—and published a book about them, which made immense noise in the world, and is still read, with little profit or none, by inquirers into Friedrich. Thirty-Three Dialogues, throwing no new light on Friedrich, none of them equal in interest to the old specimen known to us."

* * * * * * * * *

The Duchess' last letter or letters to her brother are lost; but this is his answer:—

*Friedrich to the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick.*

"SANS SOUCI, 20th August, 1780.—My adorable Sister:—The Hanover Doctor has wished to make himself important with you, my good sister; but the truth is, he has been of no use to me (*n'a été inutile*). The old must give place to the young, that each generation may find room clear for it; and life, if we examine strictly what its course is, consists in seeing one's fellow-creatures die and be born. In the meanwhile, I have felt myself a little easier for the last day or two. My heart remains inviolably attached to you, my good sister. With the highest consideration—my adorable sister—your faithful brother and servant, FRIEDRICH."

Here, then, ends the largest of Mr. Carlyle's many works. We do not think, however, that by it will he be judged by posterity. His fame rests on his early productions. His "Past and Present" and its immediate successors reflect much more truly his power. They give us his ability when nature, and not artificiality, was his rule. They give us his best parts of skill, and leave the wash and paint of old age to his late works. However, with all his faults, he can well say, "Now let thy servant depart in peace.' For over half a century he has been indefatigable in his literary industry, and now that his last great work is ended, we can apply to him the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant;" enter now into thy deserved rest.

A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Harper & Brothers, New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Agents.

Within two weeks we have received no less than three text-books on Physiology—one by J. C. Draper, M. D., another by Austin Flint, Jr, M. D., and the one before us. It is a compendium of a larger work on the same subject, which, published a few weeks since by Dr. Draper, has met with a warm reception from our medical world. Of the merits of the enlarged edition we have already spoken. We will therefore simply say, that the little volume now on our table is as full a synopsis of all the important points as we could have imagined. It is substantially bound, and will, beyond all doubt, receive a large patronage in our schools.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Volume 5. By John Bowen. Harper & Bros. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Agents.

The present volume of this juvenile work commences with the Rebellion, and conducts us through the first two years. It is a loyally written and truthful account of the events of the past four years, interspersed with such incidents as are calculated to interest children, and are not too trivial to attract the attention of persons of larger growth. It is the resume of a similar work by Mr. G. Lunt, of the Boston *Courier*, which we understand perfects the history for present purposes.

—We have received a copy of "The Zambesi, and its Tributaries. Adventures in Africa." By the Brothers Livingstone, which Messrs. Harpers have issued in their usual tasty style. We will review it at length next week.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER. A Novel. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

This fine romance is just published by the well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brother, No. 306 Chesnut street. It is the best ever sent from the prolific pen of the gifted authoress. The story is interesting, romantic, and occasionally almost a picture of real life. We have not time to-day to give a sketch of the plot. It is full of incidents and excitement, and the whole account of the heroine's adventures on Rumford's plantation, in Louisiana, is as powerfully wrought as any of the scenes to be found in the works of the celebrated Miss Bradden or Mrs. Henry Wood.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADISON. By William C. Rives. Vol. II, 8vo, pp. 657. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

In this volume of the biography of the fourth President of the United States, the author relates the political events of a most important period of American history. The topics which it embraces are of more than common interest at the present moment. It covers the space of time from the close of the Revolutionary War to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and gives a copious summary of the proceedings and debates of the Convention by which that instrument was formed. Great use has been made of Mr. Madison's papers and correspondence in the preparation of the work, and his opinions on the leading points of discussion among the statesmen of his day, and the arguments by which they are sustained, will be found especially instructive and interesting. Speaking of this work, the New York *Tribune*, referring to the vexed question of the right of secession, says:—

"It has been supposed that Virginia by the language of her ratification of the Constitution reserved to herself the right of seceding from the compact, according to her own judgment. Mr. Madison's letters, as cited by the author, are significant and decisive on this point. In his view, no right of secession was conceded by the founders of the Constitution; but having provided every security against the abuse and perversion of power, they left the result to the supreme law of nature—the right of resistance to oppression, paramount to all written constitutions, the appeal from the constitutional compact to original rigat, and the instinct of self-preservation, which is the final arbiter of all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both. The work of Mr. Rives owes its chief interest to the political importance of its subject rather than to any peculiar attractions in its execution. It reads more like a collection of State papers than a finished historical composition—a defect, however, which it shares with another standard biographical production of a Virginia pen, Marshall's 'Life of Washington.'"

The *Evening Post*, in concluding a long review of nearly two columns, says—

"Aside from all the other features of a long, laborious, and highly successful public career, his share in this great work would alone entitle him to the unbounded gratitude of all true Americans, as long as they continue to enjoy the priceless and manifold blessings that have resulted from the adoption of a Constitution which throughout shows the traces of Mr. Madison's practical, comprehensive, and far-seeing statesmanship.

"For presenting the history of the life and public efforts of Mr. Madison so clearly and fully as Mr. Rives has done, we are sincerely thankful. We could have wished he had given us a more vivid realization of Mr. Madison's private walks and ways, in which regard Randall's 'Life of Jefferson' and Parton's 'Jackson' are far more graphic. It is true, however, that Mr. Madison's public life was pretty nearly his whole life. As free from personal peculiarities as from passions or vices, his whole life seemed to have been absorbed in public duties and in the studies which prepared him for their performance."

—Sir Samuel Morton Peto, with whom as an English capitalist the American public is pretty well acquainted, has a work in the press entitled "The Prospects and Resources of America."

—The London correspondent of the *Round Table* gives us a little *on dit* in regard to Charles Dickens:—

Mr. Charles Dickens appears in public now-a-days, as Jenny Lind does, only to help charities. He recently read at Islington (a suburb of London) from his works in the interest of a benevolent institution there, and never was happier. It is a wonder that Dickens did not follow the stage as a profession, so great is his power of acting. It shows how rigid are the age-hardened walls of caste in England that such a man is not yet in the "best English society," though it is maintained by the nobility that, if it had not been for some who would have had to be received with him, he would long ago have been in such society. He is very proud about it, and when the Queen wished him to act at Windsor in a certain amateur performance which had been a good deal talked about, he replied promptly that "he declined to go as a performer where he could not go as a private gentleman." The people associate him still with every generous and popular project, and recently went so far as to circulate a report that the "amateur casual" who slept in the workhouse in order to detail its cruelties, was no other than the author of "Oliver Twist!" On Wednesday even ng last Mr. Dickens took the chair at the anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association, and gave an excellent address in behalf of that institution.

"One must know," he said, "something of the general calling of the theatrical profession to form an idea as to the character of the applicants for relief. It was not often the fault of the sufferers that they fell into straits. The struggling actor must necessarily change from place to place, and was, therefore, a stranger in many localities he visited. A very slight circumstance—a passing illness of a wife or child, a 'serious' town, an anathematizing expounder of the gospel—any one of these causes might operate against his fortunes; and this society, with the alacrity of the crew of a life-boat, dashed forward and protected them all. As to the imputation of the improvidence and recklessness of the multitude of the profession, he believed it to be a cruel fable. There was no class of society the members of which so well helped themselves or so well helped each other.

—Mr. Whittier's idyllic poem, "Snow-Bound," is now in its tenth thousand.

—Mr. George Bancroft is about to publish the ninth volume of his well-known history, which has been for some time announced. It will speedily be followed by two more volumes, which will complete his original design, and bring the narrative to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

—Mr. George Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., sailed for Europe a few days since, and Mr. Joseph Harper, of Harper Brothers, for Cuba.

—Madame George Sand, who was announced to lecture in Paris, backed out at the last moment, excusing herself on the ground of excessive timidity, in the following note:—

"Sir, you tore from me a promise which I am unable to fulfil. You, and the eminent writers who seconded you, were persuasive, kind, indulgent, irresistible; but I presumed too much on my strength in the face of a duty to be performed. There are, too, duties owed to the public. It should not be carried with an attraction which one feels one is incapable of giving it. You would feel regret at having assembled it to exhibit a timid and awkward person who could not open her lips. My children and my friends *jumped up* at the advertisement of a lecture by me. They oppose it every way in their power. They know that under no circumstances have I been able to surmount my embarrassment, my absolute distrust of myself. Ask me to do anything provided I shall not appear in person. I pray you and the members of the committee who honored me with their visit to believe that I cannot console myself for my want of power and my retreat except by recollection of the kindness you showed me, and the gratitude with which they have filled me.

"GEORGE SAND."

—M. Champfleury is about to publish a book on cats, of which "harmless necessary" animal he is very fond.

—M. Dumas, who was not successful as a lecturer, is writing in *La Patrie* an account of his travels in Austria and Hungary.

—M. Michelet has a new work in the press, entitled "The Working Girl."

—M. Paul Feval is engaged upon a mammoth novel, "Rue de Jerusalem," the locality in question being the police headquarters of Paris.

—The paragraphists are never tired of scribbling items about M. Victor Hugo. The latest, which made him blind, or nearly so, he thus contradicts:—

"You have heard perhaps, that my eyes were very sore; some newspapers have gone so far as to make me blind, an Homeric honor to which I do not pretend. I have read, in some English newspapers, authentic particulars of my complete blindness; I was comforted by knowing I read what they said. This ophthalmia—which was for a moment very acute, very painful, and quite importunate—will explain my long silence to you. At present I have entirely recovered my right to read and write."

—M. Ponsard had his hiding-place in an obscure seat in a private box revealed to the audience during the first performance of a new play of his, by the kisses which his wife showered upon him when the applause of the house decided that he was successful. The audience was one of the most brilliant ever assembled in Paris, containing the Emperor, the Empress, a score of princes, princesses, counts and countesses, twenty members of the Jockey Club, the two Dumas, Jules Janin, Theophile Gautier, Nisard, Emile Angier, and the greater part of the French Academy.

—Mr. Edmund Yates' novel, "Broken to Harness," is being translated into French for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

—Mr. R. H. Hutton, of the *Spectator*, and not, as was rumored, Mr. T. F. Palgrave, is the writer of "Studies in Parliament: A Series of Sketches of Living Politicians," which have just been reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

—The proposal of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson for the endowment of an American lectureship at Cambridge, England, meets the warm approbation of Professor Kingsley, the professor of modern history at the same place, who has published his views regarding it to the following effect:—

"I trust that it will not be considered as impertinent if I, as professor of modern history, address a few words on this matter to the masters of arts in this university. My own wish is that the pro osal be accepted as frankly as it has been made. Harvard University—an offshoot, practically, of our own university—is a body so distinguished, that any proposition coming from it deserves our most respectful consideration; and an offer of this kind, on their part, is to be looked on as a very graceful compliment. The objections are obvious; but, after looking them through fairly as they suggested themselves to me, I must say that they are fully met by Mr. Thompson's own conditions, by the Vice-Chancellor's vote, and by the clause empowering other university to put an end to the lectureship when they like. But they are best met by the character of Harvard University itself. Its rulers, learned and high-minded gentlemen, painfully aware of our general ignorance about them, and honorably anxious to prove themselves (what they are) our equals in civilization, will take care to send us the very best man whom they can find. And more than one person suggests himself to my mind whom, if they choose (as they would be very likely to choose), I would gladly welcome as my own instructor in the history of his country."

### The Great Bond Robbery—Unfounded Rumors—The Thieves Still at Large.

Rumors were yesterday current in the business portion of the city to the effect that some of the bonds recently stolen from Mr. Rufus L. Lord, of Exchange place, had been recovered. On investigation all reports proved to be wholly unfounded, no clue having been thus far obtained to the identity of the thieves. The police are using their utmost endeavors to track the rogues, but well-informed individuals state that the guilty parties will probably return the money if they be accorded impunity and the promised reward of twenty-five per cent. of the stolen property long before our skilled detectives succeed in effecting any arrest. Meantime Mr. Lord has issued revised and corrected circulars, comprising the numbers and dates of the valuable documents, and these have been distributed extensively throughout the city, and forwarded to prominent bankers and business men generally in the States. Time will show if there be any elements of success in the many plans that are being devised for the capture of the criminals.—*New York Herald*, 15th.

—Madame Dora d'Istria has been nominated a member of the Imperial Geographical Society in Russia in the place of Ida Pfeiffer. Her "Studies" on Roumelia and Morea are her title to this distinction.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

### Connecticut.

*From the Tribune.*

The Republican majority in our sister State ranges from 2000 to 5000; yet Governor Buckingham was re-elected last year by 11,035. The *World* thus truthfully explains that remarkable result:—

"The election last year, when Buckingham rolled up a majority of 11 000, may be said to have gone by default. On the very day of the election, cannon were firing over the whole State for the fall of Richmond, and for Lee's surrender. It was a holiday, rather than a work-day, even at the polls. Thousands of Democrats stayed at home."

Holidays naturally bring out Democrats in swarms; but not a holiday caused by Richmond's recovery to the Union and Lee's surrender. "Democrats," of the Connecticut stripe, didn't like to be seen in the streets on such an occasion. Your true Copperhead preferred the chill and slime of his den to the light and warmth of the public exultation. Hence, you see, "thousands of Democrats stayed at home," and let the election go by default rather than meet their neighbors' joyful salutation:—"You told us the war would never end if Lincoln should be re-elected. What do you think *now?*"

Yes, the *World* is right for once. A vote taken in Connecticut while "cannon were firing over the whole State" for the final collapse of the slaveholders' Rebellion, proves nothing as to the popular sentiment. It was not a fair test. That is afforded by the two recent elections, wherein each party did its best, and each was confident of success. Those were the State election of 1863, when T. H. Seymour was run on the heel of Burnside's bloody repulse at Fredericksburg, Grant's long pause in front of Vicksburg, and the shamefully inexplicable disaster to our arms in Galveston harbor; and the Presidential election of 1864. At these two elections the aggregate vote of Connecticut stood:—

| 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buckingham..... | 41,032 | Lincoln..... | 44,691 |
| Seymour..... | 38 396 | McClellan..... | 42,235 |
| Republican maj.. | 2,637 | Republican maj.. | 2,456 |

The real majority in the State, when every vote is called out, is just about 2500; and it is this which the sham Democracy, by crying "Johnson!" "Johnson!" and putting up a fair man for Governor, who voted in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment, are now striving to overcome.

We rejoice that our friends in that State are making the contest one of principle solely. They do not assail the opposing candidates. They present for Governor one who, believing it was right to uphold the Union by arms, when traitors conspired to subvert it by arms, volunteered to fight, and fought to the end with the hearty approbation of his superiors. General Hawley fought to put down the Rebellion, while nine-tenths of those who will vote for his competitor in their hearts desired the failure of the war and the virtual triumph of the Rebels.

Mr. English is said to have been a *War* Democrat; but his record does not sustain that averment. He voted, with Vallandigham, Voorhees, and Ben. Wood, in a minority of 49 against 115, to defeat the act of March 3, 1863, "enrolling and calling out the national forces," which in fact determined that the Rebellion should be put down at whatever cost—an act without which it could not be put down. He voted against the supplementary act of July 4, 1863, striking out the $300 exemption, and requiring every one who should be drafted to serve in person or by substitute.

He voted, December 17, 1863, to lay on the table Green Clay Smith's resolve that in the struggle which had been forced on the loyal people of this country, there could be but two parties—patriots and traitors; and, this motion being defeated, he voted nay on that proposition. In short, Mr. English fairly represents the party which in 1863 re-elected him to Congress on the T. H. Seymour ticket, and which *failed* to re-elect him last April, simply because the Rebellion had collapsed and Richmond been restored to the Union only a day or two before. General Hawley, on the other hand, fairly represents that party which carried the country successfully through the war, and is now fully resolved not to surrender to the defeated Rebels the fruits of its victory. And the voters of Connecticut will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

### The Political Aspect.

*From the Times*

The communications—on political questions—addressed to "the editor of the *Times*" at Washington, within the last three months, would fill a large quarto volume. That they have not been uniformly of the quality and bearing of those from which we have published extracts, will readily be understood. But the exceptions are so few and so feeble that they would barely be worth quoting as indications of public opinion. The purport of this voluminous correspondence, in brief, is simple and easily comprehended. It looks to no party end; it suggests no new party enterprise. There is not in any one of these abbreviated letters the first symptom of a wish or thought which does not embrace the whole country, and which does not contemplate the assurance of full and equal justice to all classes and to all sections.

It is in this view that we give the space we do to portions of a correspondence mainly intended no doubt for the editor's own eye.

The central fact on which these correspondents—representing all sections of the Union—desire to dwell, is the loyalty and good faith which has marked the Executive policy from the hour when the terrible responsibility of government was placed upon his shoulders. They can see nothing in President Johnson's past history; nothing in his alliances since free government was put on its trial five years ago: nothing in his present affiliations or his avowed purposes which should for one moment shake their faith in his administration.

They see, on the contrary, a simple, plain, unadorned record of an American public man—call him statesman, or call him anything else—who comes of the people; who knows the people; who has no sectional interest which he could appropriate to himself if he wished; who has trodden the path of adversity when loud-mouthed patriots of this peaceful epoch stayed within doors; who never sought the nomination which resulted in his elevation to the Presidency; and who is now ready to bear every sort of contumely from the time-servers who were crawling at his feet the other day, and who would crawl at his feet to-morrow if they had the chance.

This is the burden of our correspondence. It comes entirely from the heart of the people, and the appeal it makes in behalf of kindly good-will between the two sections of the country is simple, direct, and honest.

### "Appropriate Legislation."

*From the Times.*

For a rare specimen of blundering logic and partisan chicane, we commend a brief article which appeared in the *Tribune* the other day in praise of Governor Yates and universal suffrage. Setting out from the groundless statement that the power to enforce the prohibition of slavery by "appropriate legislation" (meaning, of course, the radical measures) may be derived from the first clause of the amendment, under a previous provision of the Constitution, it proceeds, by the false statement that all the political gain of the war will be imperilled by leaving to the several States the adjustment of the relations of the freedmen, to the conclusion that the distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one. It is unusual, even among the dogmatists who adorn the radical ranks, to find a publicist, professing to instruct popular opinion, so reckless in the assertion of his premises, and so incoherent in his attempted deductions.

It has not been forgotten that when some of the Southern Legislatures, while discussing the amendment abolishing slavery, expressed distrust as to the powers and purposes veiled under its second section, they were reassured by the explanation that this was merely a formal statement, of no novel import, and that the life of the amendment began and ended in its first clause. Warnings enough were raised at the time that this tail to the act contained latent stings which might be unsheathed for mischief, but the virtue of the extremists was shocked at the supposition, and the Southern States, lulled by assurances of its harmlessness, accepted the amendment as it stood.

Now, the radicals boldly avow that the second section contains, and that it was meant to contain, the germs of the most sweeping revolution in the whole frame of Southern society. They exult in it, as commanding interference in those internal political matters which have been from the beginning declared by all sound interpretation of the Constitution to be exclusively reserved to the States themselves. This is not the art of government. It is such paltry trickery as statesmen despise. It is obtaining, under false pretences which no delusion or fanaticism can excuse, a power to oppress which the blind will of fanaticism stands eager to seize.

The clear result from all the candid testimony we have with regard to the state of feeling at the South is that her best citizens fear to trust the colored race indiscriminately with the ballot. The light of common sense shows, and the voice of all history declares, that a long enbruted race, suddenly enfranchised, is not fit to govern itself, much less to share in governing others. These radical reformers are they who would imperil the gain of the war by exposing the country to a conflict of races, in which the less advanced and intelligent is to be backed by Government illegally stretching its constitutional powers, for no sophistry can justify that legislation which destroys the very foundations of our national system, by directing Congress to interfere with concerns reserved by the great charter itself to the several States.

It will astonish philosophers to learn that the distinction between civil and political rights is an illusory one. There has been a general consent among those who have given the subject some serious thought for a few centuries before the advent of this ultraist sage, that, while natural rights were plain enough, and civil rights were such as justice required that every citizen should share, political rights constituted quite another order. It is the good of the whole body politic which must determine what classes shall enjoy the political right of taking part in the Government. Protection by the laws is a civil right which all men may claim. The power to make the laws is a political right which society has always had the wisdom to exclude certain of its members from. And we have confidence enough in the good sense of the American people to believe that such a distinction will endure among them for some centuries yet, in spite of the treacherous invitations held out by the *ignis fatui* of these new lights.

### The Vital Question.

*From the Tribune.*

Throughout our great struggle, the enemies in Congress of the War for the Union submitted proposition after proposition affirming that the revolted States were *not out of the Union.* (See Vallandigham's resolve, December 5, 1862. Holman's, December 14, 1863, and many others.) The Republican majority uniformly laid these resolves on the table, thereby indicating its decided dissent from their doctrine and purpose.

This same old song is now revived in the interest of the defeated Rebels, who propose to rule the nation that they proved too weak in power, but not in will, to ruin. Thus the New York *Times* says:—

"We are, as long as Congress holds that States are out of the Union, enacting a lie. The reverse of this proposition was affirmed in 1831 by an almost unanimous vote of Congress. To maintain that position, the people gave up millions of treasure and rivers of blood. And now Congress, after the Rebellion is conquered, stultifying its record, holds that the States which we insisted could not be taken out of the Union are out of it! Success would have converted the Rebellion into a revolution. Then the rebellious States would have become an independent Confederacy. But defeat leaves the States in the Union and the Union intact."

We believe the editor of the *Times* has not yet responded to a request made in the House that he would *define* the State which he insists has never been out of the Union. If he means the *territory* included within the limits of Virginia, Georgia, or Texas, there is no room for disagreement. But if he means the political corporation whereof William Smith, or Joseph E. Brown, or Pendleton Murrah was Governor one year since, then the loyal people of the United States decidedly dissent. They recognize no right in *that* State to a voice in the councils of the Union.

But if by a State *the people* are intended—and you mean the *whole* people—we can easily come to an understanding. We will take South Carolina for an illustration of the matter really in dispute. She has a population whereof a large majority are unquestionably loyal to the Union, and hostile to a monopoly of power by the authors and upholders of the late Rebellion. This majority do not choose to repudiate the national debt, nor to be taxed to pay that incurred in upholding the Rebellion. Let the State be so reorganized as to give this loyal majority a fair and equal voice in its Government, and we have no shadow of doubt that her "restoration" will soon be complete.

But the President's South Carolina is made up almost wholly of ex-Rebels—of men who submit to the Union as a dire necessity—who keenly deplore the victories of its arms, and curse the Emancipation policy whereby its triumph was secured—and who are determined to keep the loyal majority not only disfranchised, but uneducated, dependent, and as nearly slaves as possible. Now, then, the loyal people have not lavished "millions of treasure and rivers of blood" in order to re-establish the selfish, despotic rule of the defeated Rebel oligarchy of the South over their loyal fellow-citizens. They do not regard such a restoration as worth its fearful cost. They demand instead a "reconstruction" which shall secure to the loyal majority of the South Carolinians a voice in the Governments of their own State and of the Union—a chance to live and labor, to earn and enjoy, under equal and just laws. This is venomously resisted by the Rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North. And this raises the main question now actively engrossing the public attention. Why does the *Times* seek to shuffle it out of sight?

### Misrepresentations of the Radicals—Their Schemes for the Next Presidency.

*From the Herald.*

The radical disorganizers in Congress and their organs throughout the country are doing their utmost to create a false impression in regard to President Johnson's course in reference to restoration. On no one point is this more marked than on the position of Mr. Johnson in regard to the admission of Southern representatives in Congress. They are constantly harping upon a statement that the President is trying to force Congress to receive late Rebels and Secessionists into that body. Their organs are filled with misrepresentations of this kind, all tending to create an impression on the public mind that the President is insisting that the doors of the National Legislature shall be opened to the leading Secessionists and the important trust of the nation placed in their hands and at their disposal.

This is the burden of the radical speeches and the song of the radical editors. In this course they have to a certain extent misled that portion of the public who take only a superficial glance at the policy of the Executive. Their frequent reiterations of these false statements have had the effect of convincing many that they are true. But nothing can be further from the truth than their assertions about President Johnson's position on the admission of these Representatives, and none know this better than the radical leaders. But it serves their purpose to keep up their misrepresentations, and they are constantly repeating them. It is part of their scheme for success in the next Presidential election, and as long as they see that the public are ready to swallow their falsehoods, just so long will they continue to repeat them.

The position of the President on the admission of Southern representatives is so well defined, and has been so plainly stated by him, that it does not seem possible that any person with the least self-respect would have the effrontery to repeat the malicious statements of the radicals. The policy of Andrew Johnson on this point is precisely this:—

First. That the Southern States are in the Union. Their ordinances of secession being null and void, they have never been out, and are legally entitled to representation in Congress, the same as New York or Massachusetts.

Second. That whenever the people in any of those States elect Union men, of whose loyalty there can be no question or doubt, it is the duty of Congress to admit them.

3d. That all those claiming seats in Congress from the Southern States, who were prominently identified with the Rebel Government or Rebel army, should be immediately rejected, and their constituents requested to elect loyal Union men in their places.

These three points embrace Mr. Johnson's policy on this subject. Nothing could be plainer or more fair than this proposition. This is the position he has been urging Congress to take. But instead of meeting him on that ground, they have appointed their "Central Directory," the Committee of Fifteen, and refuse to consider the claims even of those men who fought in the Union armies, and were loyal to the Union in the darkest days of our war. In order to sustain themselves before the people in their opposition to this plain, sensible, and practical plan, they are continually asserting that the President is trying to force them to open the doors of Congress to the leading secessionists. They know that if the people once fully comprehend Mr. Johnson's position they will rally to his support *en masse*. But by a system of misrepresentation they hope to create a prejudice against the Executive, secure their own re-election, and an endorsement of their course in rejecting all claimants for seats from the South.

The effect of the two systems will be directly opposite. If that of the President could be adopted it would strengthen the loyal Union men in the South, and, from necessity, make them the nucleus for the controlling party in all those States. The people would at once see that their only course, their only salvation, was in the election of men who had not been prominently identified with the secession cause; while, on the other hand, the policy announced by Congress places the few men who remained loyal and true to the Government during the Rebellion at the mercy of the old secessionists and destroys their power and influence at home. The late Rebels will very justly say to such men as Maynard, Stokes, and Marvin:—You might as well have united with us in the Rebellion. You have gained nothing by remaining loyal to the United States; for now that the war is over you are received no better by Congress than we are. So long as Congress places the loyal men of the South in this position there is no possible chance for the growth of Union sentiment in those States. The people cannot see how they are going to gain anything by electing loyal men to represent them in Congress, and the result is that they are daily losing their strength and influence at home. Thus, while the policy of the President, if carried out, will strengthen and increase the Union sentiment of the South, and make those men who remained loyal throughout the war the basis for the governing party in that section, that pursued by Congress emboldens the secessionists and continues the political control of all of those eleven States in the hands of the very men who led the people into the maelstrom of secession. This is the issue between the President and the radicals. Let the people take their choice.

But the radicals are determined that the issue shall not be made up in this way. They, therefore, are laboring night and day and spreading false statements of Johnson's position before the country in hopes of misleading the public. They adopt for this purpose the cry that the President urges the admission into Congress of all who have been elected in the late rebellious States. There is not a shadow of truth in this assertion. But they have an object in their persistence in these statements. They are determined to keep the Southern States unrepresented until after another Presidential election, and take this course to justify their action before the people. By keeping those States out they imagine that they can secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and thus obtain another four years' control of the Government.

This is the secret of all their movements. Party and power, instead of the interests of the country, are the motives that actuate them. If they are permitted to carry out this scheme, then we may look for another revolution and more bloody scenes than any that we have heretofore witnessed. Suppose, for instance, that in the election of 1868 the parties are nearly evenly balanced in the Northern States, or that the radicals have only one or two majority in the Electoral College, and that the Southern States, which have been decided by the Supreme Court to be States in the Union, although not represented in Congress, should hold their elections and give their electoral votes to the conservative candidate.

The result would be that we would be plunged into a struggle at once for the possession of the Government. This is the logical result and the sequence to the present policy of the radicals. It would be a struggle both fierce and relentless. This the President wishes to avoid, and has designated a policy which will secure a peaceful and permanent restoration of the country, without any danger of collisions hereafter. If the people desire an early and amicable adjustment of the affairs of the nation, and to avoid all breakers ahead, then let them rally to the support of the President. But if they desire another war, another revolution, they can have it by sustaining the radical Jacobins. This is the issue, and the people must not be deceived in regard to it.


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# CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.—We give the following quotations for to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, ₱ half peck | 25@45 |
| Beans, dry, ₱ quart | 12@15 |
| Beets, per half peck | 10@12 |
| Butter, roll | 45@55 |
| " pound | 63@70 |
| Carrots, ₱ bunch | 22@25 |
| Celery, ₱ bunch | 45@50 |
| Cabbage, ₱ head | 8@12 |
| Cranberries ₱ quart | 14@18 |
| Cherries, seeded | 60@60 |
| Dried Fruit, apples, ₱ quart | 15@18 |
| " peaches, ₱ quart | 20@23 |
| " cherries, ₱ quart | 25@28 |
| Eggs, ₱ dozen | 25@28 |
| Flour and Meal—wheat, ₱ lb | 6@7 |
| " " rye, ₱ lb | 6 |
| " " bran, ₱ lb | 2@2 |
| " " India, ₱ lb | 3@3½ |
| " " buckwheat, ₱ lb | 7 |
| Hominy | 12@15 |
| Lard ₱ lb | 20@23 |
| Meats—roast beef, ₱ lb | 20@25 |
| " corned beef, ₱ lb | 15@20 |
| " rump steaks, ₱ lb | 22@25 |
| " sirloin steaks, ₱ lb | 27@30 |
| " smoked, ₱ lb | 20@27 |
| Mutton, fore-quarter, ₱ lb | 10@12 |
| " hind " ₱ lb | 15@18 |
| " chops ₱ lb | 18@20 |
| Onions, ₱ half peck | 20@25 |
| Parsnips, ₱ half peck | 10@15 |
| Pork, roasted and steak, ₱ lb | 15@20 |
| " corned, ₱ lb | 15@18 |
| " hams, whole, ₱ lb | 24@27 |
| " hams, sliced, ₱ lb | 3@35 |
| " shoulders, ₱ lb | 15@20 |
| Puddings, ₱ lb | 15@20 |
| Dried beef, chipped, ₱ lb | 30@35 |
| Potatoes, white, ₱ half peck | 18@22 |
| " sweet | 40@50 |
| Poultry, fowls, ₱ lb | 20@23 |
| " spring chickens, ₱ lb | 20@25 |
| Sausages, ₱ lb | 20@23 |
| Sheeps' tongues, ₱ dozen | 60@65 |
| Scrapple, ₱ lb | 8@12 |
| Turnips, ₱ half peck | 10@12 |
| Veal, hind quarter, ₱ lb | 22@27 |
| " fore quarter, ₱ lb | 12@18 |
| " cutlets, ₱ lb | 25@30 |

THE SOLDIERS' MASS MEETING.—The soldiers' mass meeting in West Philadelphia, on Thursday night, was largely attended by the gallant veterans of 1861 and 1862, and many of their friends. A series of very strong resolutions were read and adopted with the greatest enthusiasm. The object of the meeting was to urge upon our members of Congress the justice of the claims of the earlier soldiers of the Republic to bounties equal to the amount given to those who enlisted at a later period, and who had but little fighting to do. The meeting also endorsed by resolution the nomination of the late gallant commander of the famed "White Star Division" for the gubernatorial chair, and promised him a hearty support. General Geary and the soldiers understand one another. A number of eminent speakers addressed the meeting. Over one hundred and fifty new names were added to the rolls of the permanent organization.

GENERAL B. F. MULLEN, Chief of the Military and Naval Department of the Fenian Brotherhood, was serenaded last night at the Girard House, by the sympathizers in the movement for Irish nationality. Patriotic American and Irish airs were performed by the Liberty Cornet Band, and speeches made by General Mullen, District Centre Andrew Wynne, and John Hassan, Esq. General Mullen promised his friends that they need not have any fears of the violation of the neutrality laws by Colonel O'Mahony. His remarks excited much enthusiasm. During the next week the Fenian Brotherhood will hold a series of meetings throughout the city, commencing on Monday night at Jefferson Hall, when General Mullen, Stephen J. Meany, of Cleveland, and others, will make addresses. To-night the Fenians will participate in a social entertainment at Fenian Hall, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—At the annual meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company, held on Thursday, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers of the Company for the ensuing year:—

President—J. J. Barclay.
Vice-President—John Price Wetherill.
Secretary—Thomas Ridgway.
Treasurer—Samuel Mason.

Managers—Benjamin M. Hollingshead, Joseph H. Collins, J. Wash, Samuel F. Troth, William P. Troth, Mark Balderston, Tristam Bowdle, Edward H. Bonsall, Benjamin Orne, Samuel N. James, S. W. Albertson, James S. Whitney, William L. Lloyd, Thomas McCollum, Hugh Stevenson, Joseph Trimble, George Wattson, John Wetherill, Jr., F. M. Dixon, Joseph R. Rhoads, Charles Hartshorne, H. T. Coates, John Livezey, E. W. Payne.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—On Thursday, Colonel Robert Carr, an old and well-known citizen of Philadelphia, died in his eighty-ninth year. He was a printer and publisher in the early part of the present century, and among other works printed some of Tom Moore's, while that celebrated Irish bard was in this country. Colonel Carr, we think, learned his trade in Benjamin Franklin's old printing office, but of course after Franklin had retired. He had, however, a vivid recollection of Franklin. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, an early member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and also of the Typographical Society, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—A number of meetings have been held for the purpose of forming a regiment composed entirely of honorably discharged soldiers. The work of recruiting is progressing finely, and they will be able to parade on the 4th of July or before. Last Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the Western Engine House, and about twenty members joined. Nearly every fire company in the city is represented. The suit will be similar to that worn by the 72d Regiment P. V. (Baxter's Zouaves) in the army, and will cost but a trifle.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that M. Thomas & Sons will sell at public vendue the very valuable business property known as the "Central Buildings," No. 218 and 220 Walnut street, at noon of Tuesday, April 3, *proximo*. The premises have two immense fronts, and the location can hardly be excelled in the city. This noble property is clear of all incumbrances.

THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.—The case of H. H. Sterling, of New York, who caused his wife, Georgiana S. S. Sterling, in company with Jackson, to be arrested on Wednesday afternoon, at Eighth and Chesnut streets, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, was squelched by the non-appearance of the prosecutor.

THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS MONUMENT.—The monument to the memory of Captain Courtland Saunders, of the Corn Exchange Regiment, who fell so young, so accomplished, and so universally lamented, will soon be erected in the Woodland Cemetery. It will be a structure of great beauty.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—A tin box, containing a number of title papers and $2700 in United States bonds, was stolen from an office at No. 520 Walnut street, in November last. A day or two ago the box was found in an unoccupied garret, at No. 309 Walnut street, with a few of the papers in it, but none of the bonds.

LAD RUN OVER.—Richard Morgan, a lad, was run over by a wagon at South and Seventh streets, yesterday, and was badly hurt. He was removed to his residence, back of No. 614 Charles street.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending March 15:—Flour, superfine, 8999 barrels; fine, 22 do.; middlings, 20 do. Rye flour, 291 do. Corn meal, 1895 do. Total, 10,715 barrels.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Major-General A. E. Burnside was at the Continental yesterday.

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CITY COUNCIL.—Last evening the first meeting of the new Council was held at the City Hall, and was organized by the election of Jesse Hall, Esq., as President, and Mr. Joseph C. Nichols as Clerk. Mr. Hall was President of Council last year, but Mr. Nichols takes the place of Samuel W. Thoman, who has been an energetic and faithful clerk for several years past, and was the caucus nominee of the Union party for the clerkship last evening, but the Union members of Council afterwards went for Mr. Nichols, who served during the entire war.

The committee to whom was referred the returns of the election held last Tuesday, reported the following figures as official on the City Ticket:—For Mayor, Paul C. Budd (R.) received 1305 votes; L. F. Fisler (D.) 1189. For Recorder, Robert Folwell (R.) 1302; John B. Thompson (D.) 1094. For Treasurer, Samuel Hutty (R.) 1312; Reilly Barrett (D.) 1182. For Solicitor, General George M. Robeson (R.) 1441; Alfred Hugg (D.) 1047. For Marshal, John W. Campbell (R.) 1341; John Laning (D.) 1112. For Surveyor, Edward H. Saunders (R.) 1400; Josiah D. Rodgers (D.) 461.

It was also shown that two Union members were elected from North Ward, two from South Ward; but the Democrats carried Middle Ward by a small vote. After the transaction of the usual business, the Council adjourned.

COMMITTED.—Yesterday afternoon Justice Cassady committed a young girl to answer the charge of stealing articles of clothing, etc., from Mrs. Sailer, where she was living. The goods were found in her possession. The girl is an orphan, and has set out early on the highway of crime. Her father was killed in the recent war, and her mother died a few months since.

ROBBERY.—A few nights since a young man named Shields was knocked down while passing along the streets of South Ward, and robbed of about fourteen dollars by some highwayman, who made his escape.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—A small lad, of rather an unruly turn of mind, named Mitchel, was yesterday committed by Mayor Budd, in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge of malicious mischief in breaking the large windows of a restaurant at Fourth and Federal streets.

### A NEW STATESMAN IN RUSSIA.

DEMOCRACY UNDERMINING THE FEUDAL SYSTEM OF THE NORTHERN COLOSSUS.

M. Nicholas Miloutine, the leader of the Russian Democratic party, has recently been called by the Czar to a prominent position in the direction of public affairs. The importance of this appointment in regard to the future of the empire can hardly be overestimated, and already the power he has obtained over the mind of the Czar has produced remarkable results. The career of Miloutine is thus sketched by a contributor to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

M Miloutine is a democrat of the most dogmatic and uncompromising kind, and at the same time a warm advocate of the principle of centralization. Being inspired with a violent hatred of the nobility, he is a persistent leveller, and dreams of a sort of democracy of peasants, headed by an autocratic czar, and governed by an all powerful bureaucracy. The chief cause of the extraordinary influence which he has acquired over the Emperor's mind is the success of his project for the 'pacification" of Poland. When the insurrection was at its height, and the Government was seeking in all directions for the means of subduing the Poles, M. Miloutine came forward with an offer of his services. He advised the Emperor to meet the insurrection by a social revolution — to set class against class, ruin the Polish nobility by confiscations, disorganize the Polish Church and corrupt the Polish schools. His advice was adopted, and he himself was entrusted by the Emperor with the execution of his plans. M. Miloutine's success was complete. Poland was ruined, but "pacified," and from that time forward he has enjoyed *the full confidence of the Czar*, in whom he found a ready listener to his projects against the nobles. Notwithstanding the weakness of his character Alexander II is very tenacious of power, and fears nothing so much as parliaments, constitutions, and control over the finances of the State. He has, consequently, a profound distrust of the nobility, which has already several times manifested its constitutional tendencies in the provincial assemblies. M. Miloutine has carefully fostered this feeling of distrust in the Emperor, and his aversion to constitutions, and has induced him to adopt his idea of a "democratic Czar" supported by the peasants against the attacks on his privileges by the nobility. Already, in the course of last year, he became the most intimate and influential adviser of the Czar, and without being officially invited to do so, inspired and directed all the proceedings of the Government. An important measure, which produced a sort of crisis in the internal policy of the empire, has now given him the uncontrolled direction of affairs. This measure was the decree for the expropriation of the Poles of Lithuania and Ruthenian provinces. M. Miloutine, seeing that, in spite of the atrocities of Mouravieff and the zeal of his successor and imitator, General Kaufmann, the work of Russification in these provinces was making no progress—for the very sufficient reasons that the proprietors of Polesie Russian proprietors in them is seventy to one, and that the whole of the educated class is Polish—conceived the monstrous project of transferring all the landed property held by the Polish inhabitants into the hands of the Russians. In this plan he was strongly supported by his creature, General Kaufman, and his powerful auxiliary, M. Katkoff, editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, who is the chief director of public opinion in Russia. Originally it was intended to propose that all the Polish proprietors should be ordered to sell their estates within a period of two years, and then to leave the country. The enormity of such a proceeding, however, was even too much for M. Miloutine, and ultimately he decided upon proposing the following measures, which were calculated to produce the same result in twenty years:—

1. No Pole shall in future be allowed to acquire immovable property in Lithuania or the Ruthenian provinces.
2. No Pole shall be allowed to dispose of his immovable property to any but orthodox Russians.
3. All Poles who were banished during the late insurrection, and whose estates are sequestrated, shall be directed to sell them within a period of two years.
4. The above order shall also apply to such Poles as have been confined in the distant provinces of the empire, at the same time retaining possession of their estates.
5. The estates of all Polish proprietors who owe money either to the State or to private persons shall at once be sold by auction.

The third and fourth of the above measures apply to the estates of thousands of Poles who have been banished or "interned," and under the fifth almost every proprietor will be unable to lose his estate by a forced sale, as few of them are without debts either to the State, or to private persons. M. Miloutine's plan was adopted by the Emperor, but neither the Ministers nor the Privy Council were consulted on the subject, as it was feared they would oppose a measure involving so dangerous a political precedent. The only official body to whom the project was submitted was the "special committee for Polish affairs." This committee is composed of persons known to be hostile to the Poles, yet it declared itself against the plan, and the only votes in its favor were those of M. Miloutine himself, his brother (the Minister for War), and General Kaufmann. The Emperor, however, adhered to the view of this minority, (and after signing the decree, sent it to the Senate for registration and promulgation, which was done at once. The Minister of the Interior, M. Valouieff, to whose department the decree more particularly related, then resigned, and his colleagues in the Cabinet loudly expressed their disapprobation of it. A ministerial crisis followed, leaving the field open to M. Miloutine, much to the consternation of the friends of constitutional liberty in Russia.

### What We Owe to Balloons.

M. de Fonville sums up, in the *Pantheon de l'Industrie et des Arts*, the services already rendered by the balloonists. "Without balloons," he says, "we should not know that parhelia, anthelia, etc., which used to be a subject of terror to superstitious populations, are caused by particles of ice suspended in the air by electric attraction; we should not know that the law of progressive refrigeration is not found to hold good at great altitudes, or that in the air there exists a sort of Gulf-streams, if we may be permitted to call them so, consisting of hot air, and affording an easy explanation of the irregularity of the seasons. Without Mr. Glashier's ascensions it could not have been proved that the bands of the spectrum are all of terrestrial origin, and that consequently the astronomical theories built upon the supposed part they play in the universe have no reliable foundation. It is not, therefore, possible to assign any limits to the utility of aerial navigation, such as is now practicable, by the labors of distinguished philosophers."


## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 11 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Stage Manager.....William A. Moore
Director of Orchestra.....Charles B. Dodsworth
Prompter.....Robert Eberle
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE AND DRAMATIC MATINEE,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 19,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOOD.
The following celebrated Artists of GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, passing through Philadelphia on Monday next, have kindly consented to remain for this special occasion:—
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
FRANZ HIMMER and
JOSEPH HERMANNS.
Mr. Hood will also be assisted by the principal artistes of the
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mrs JOHN DREW.
THE CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Messrs GROVER & SINN.
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
By the kind permission of Mr T. J. HEMPHILL,
who have all generously volunteered their efficient services.
Admission (including reserved seats).....50 cents
To be obtained on and after WEDNESDAY at the Academy, and at TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Performance will close at 5 o'clock. 3 15

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM F. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM F. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 6½ Curtain rises at 7½.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT,
ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT,
ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT,
the great Irish drama, in three acts
BRIAN BOROIHME;
BRIAN BOROIHME;
BRIAN BOROIHME;
OR
THE MAID OF ERIN,
with a powerful cast
For the only last time of
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS,
cast to the full strength of the company, with new local scenery by R. Smith, among which may be found
A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE,
CHESNUT STREET ABOVE TWELFTH,
FIRE, IN THIRD STREET, NEAR VINE,
GRAND TABLEAUX OF THE CITY FIRE COMPANIES,
with their Hose Carriages, Steam Engines, Equipments, etc.
On MONDAY, March 19,
CARTOUCHE;
OR,
THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
FOUR GLORIOUS PIECES,
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), March 17,
R. H. Craig's New Burlesque,
HAMLET;
Or, THE WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet (with songs).....STUART ROBSON
To be followed by (first time)
THE KITCHEN BELLE.
Pitcher of the Pelice.....STUART ROBSON
Tosser of the Guards.....Mr. Marlowe
After which
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs (with song).....STUART ROBSON
To conclude with the stirring drama of
ROBERT EMMETT.
Robert Emmett.....E. L. TILTON
MONDAY—MR. DILLON IN BELPHEGOR.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GALA ENTERTAINMENT.
Celebration of
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The popular Tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
will appear in the grand romantic play, in three acts and five tableaux, entitled
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,
with all its startling effects, complicated machinery, festivities, etc.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } .....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
After which Lover's great comic, patriotic drama of Ireland, called
RORY O'MORE
MONDAY—MR. HACKETT AS "SIR JOHN FALSTAFF."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement of the celebrated
FOWLER SISTERS,
four in number the most beautiful and attractive dancseuses in America.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces.
Amusements of all nations combined.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, 1866,
at 8 o'clock,
Between E. J. Plunkett, Champion, and Robert T. Ryall.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, admitting one Gentleman and Ladies.
FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
The number of Cards being limited, persons who desire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. 3 14 7t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD COMING.
BURGESS, PENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S MINSTRELS.
Extraordinary combination of talent—great confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
Comprising
TWENTY-EIGHT BRIGHT PARTICULAR STARS,
forming at once a constellation of unsurpassed beauty, strength magnificence, and effect in the hemisphere of scientific attainments.
Grand opening, TUESDAY EVENING, the 20th instant. 3 14 4t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 11

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866 at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and lot of ground thereunto belonging situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five story brick building. The attention of capitalists bankers and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER
No 1825 FOURTH Street
Philadelphia, March 1866. 3 15 10t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
SALE OF STOCKING MACHINERY, SEWING AND WINDING MACHINES.
On Monday Morning,
19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 1020 Chesnut street, a lot of Stocking Machinery of Shercliff's make, in good order, having been used but a short time. It

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 527 CHESNUT Street

## MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make, Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering; French Finishing and Gauffering.
Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.
Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.
Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

1866. SPRING 1866.
OPENING
On Tuesday, March 20,
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

## HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
*BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC*
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. Now Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 16 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 16 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.
*Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.*
Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
*A. J. HOYTS,*
*A. J. HOYTS,*
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
*A. J. HOYTS,*
GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY
AND FANCY GOODS.
A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.
The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.
Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE.
TWENTY FIVE CENTS
25 CENTS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get
A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a Silver-plated Gobiet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish Set of Forks or Spoons one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as enishing to everybody.
The articles in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as Stationery, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—
First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.
Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.
Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.
A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.
A. J. HOYT,
Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sales Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 3 15 thstu2t

SELLERS BROTHERS
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 thstu3mrp

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

GEORGE A. COOKE,
*DEALER IN*
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COALS,
YARD,
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.
I keep nothing but the best on hand, and can deliver to any part of the city at the reduced low rates.
I am convinced that a trial will bring you back the second time.
All orders left at No. 114 South THIRD Street, will be promptly attended to. 3 13 rp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH
FOR THE
EVANS & WATSON
SAFE.
After Twelve Years Use It Still Retains Its Fire-Proof Qualities.
READ THE FOLLOWING:—
BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., March 14, 1866.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, PHILADELPHIA:—
GENTS:—We take pleasure in giving our testimony in favor of your Fire Proof safes. This morning our mill, which was a *four story one*, was entirely destroyed by fire. Your safe was exposed to a *very great heat*, so much so that the brass knobs and plates were *melted off*. After the safe was recovered from the ruins it was opened, and the books, papers, bank notes, etc., found to be *perfectly preserved*. This test is a very high recommendation of the superior merit of your *inside door safes*. Yours, respectfully,
DORRANCE & DORAN.
We have on hand a large assortment of the above justly celebrated
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
ALSO,
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,
For Bank, Mercantile, and Dwelling House use, guaranteed free from dampness.
We guarantee to sell at prices lower than other makers.
EVANS & WATSON,
3 15 3t) No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of Philadelphia.
In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to surrender their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 433 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.
3 15 thstu 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL.

## SHIPPING.


HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL NATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and New York Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 15 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

## FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large ass

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.


### The Financial Attack on the Secretary by the Comptroller.

THE attention of the public, especially those who, through either taste or business, have given their time to the examination of financial questions, has been directed for several weeks to the attack being made by Mr. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Treasury, on the official veracity of the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH. It seems that Mr. CLARK accuses Mr. MCCULLOCH of wilfully and persistently misrepresenting the assets at the control of the Government, and supported his charges with the following allegation, which we take from a morning contemporary:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount in Treasury by Mr. McCulloch's statement | $116,018,954 24 |
| Add compound interest and legal tenders retired in March | 6,463,850 00 |
| Add Seven-thirties bought with proceeds of Five-twenties exceeding the par of the latter | 1,238,300 00 |
| Add the amount of money on deposit in National Banks | 28,000,000 00 |
| Add the premium which gold on hand would bring, if sold | 15,000,000 00 |
| | $166,739,104 24 |

Mr. CLARK, after presenting these figures, proceeds to show that, according to his own estimate, independent of the Secretary's return, the amount really on hand was $170,466,850. He made up that amount in this manner:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount in hands of Assistant Treasurer, New York | $109,000,000 |
| United States notes received and paid before March 1 | 6 466,850 |
| Amount in hands of other sub-treasurers, etc. | 12 000,000 |
| Gold premium | 15 000,000 |
| Amount in banks | 28 000 000 |
| Total | $170,466,850 |

In reply to this grave accusation, we find that Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, one of the leading financiers in the House, took the floor, and explained, in a few words, all of the allegations of Mr. CLARK. The compound interest and legal tender notes had been on the 1st of March retired, and could not, therefore, be considered as part of the available funds of the Government.

Again, the 7·30s bought with 5-20s were also retired, and hence the profit on them could not, with legality, be included. In his calculations, Mr. MCCULLOCH had already included the money in the National Banks, and the law would hardly allow its duplication. As the gold which was owed by the Government has not been sold, but is still in the vaults of the Treasury, its premium could not be counted as a part of the assets. Here then is the last of the wonders discovered by Mr. CLARK, and paraded by him before the world as proof either of gross stupidity or dishonesty.

In addition, it may be said that Mr. CLARK'S estimate of the available means in the Sub-Treasury at New York is wrong. The amount is subject to outstanding drafts, to deductions for cancelled securities counted as cash, and temporary loans paid, but not yet deducted, awaiting warrants to reimburse, and other items, which really reduces the amount available to the United States to $82,773,312·23.

Thus ends the last of the CLARK charges, and with them ends the difficulty, so far as the Secretary is concerned. But the Comptroller cannot thus easily shift the responsibility. He made a distinct charge against his superior—he made it openly and publicly. He has failed to substantiate it, and has by his officious interference, and his gross ignorance, brought such disgrace upon himself, as to make it apparent to all, that the sooner the place of Comptroller is filled by an able and faithful man the better for the nation.

He has been guilty of an act of the grossest insubordination and most shameful financial stupidity. He has attempted to wrong a superior by an open charge, and has endeavored to injure the public credit by shaking the confidence felt in the head of our monetary system. Had he any fault to find, or any imaginary error to correct, it was his duty to report the facts to the Secretary, his chief. If no notice was taken, then all responsibility was shifted from his shoulders. He had done his duty. But to come before the public in an attack, as he has, is a display which totally unfits him for his post as Comptroller.

No charge made by an inferior, and without any substantiation, can shake the confidence felt by all classes in the financial ability and personal probity of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH. His course has ever been that of wisdom and honor. He has been correct in his estimates in the past, and we will trust him unquestioningly in the future. A financier, a patriot, and a gentleman, his credit cannot be injured by the insolence of his subordinates, or the malicious slanders of his personal foes. He comes out after the attack with his talent shining brighter and his honor more evident than before the assault of the Comptroller.

### What a Day May Bring Forth.

To day is notable for a national as well as a mysteriously promised deed, for the occurrence of a certain, as well as the possibility of an anticipated event. On this, the 17th of March, the Reciprocity treaty heretofore existing between the United States and the Canadian Provinces terminates, as under the original draft of the contract, either of the parties could nullify it on giving one year's notice to the other. The United States, this day 1865, gave the required notice; and as a consequence, the treaty so falsely named is now a matter of history. Nor will any of our readers who have been familiar with its practical workings regret its end. A more unjust arrangement was never devised than that into which the operation of the contract has gradually degenerated. Its name was a most singular misnomer. By a little technical evasion the true spirit of the instrument was violated, while the verbal agreement remained intact. It is not our purpose to show how it was that a discriminating tariff was forced upon American importations either by excessive freight or enormous charge for storage. Suffice it that the Government was deprived of millions of justly claimed revenue and the Canadas enriched at the expense of the States. In accordance, therefore, with the demands of justice and self-interest, the Reciprocity treaty has ceased. It would have been well for our neighbors had they remembered the fable of the hag who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

The consequence of this abrogation is, that each nation charges what it deems proper and most exorbitant duties will be the result. So heavy, indeed, will be the new tariff, that a considerable proportion of the gains of the trader will be swallowed up by the taxes. The result is obvious. A gigantic system of smuggling, which has already originated, will be continued and enlarged. It will cease to be a desultory effort to hurry through goods with the Custom House inspection, but will become an organized plan of importation. Unless the two Governments speedily come to a renewed understanding, much evil will result, and much income will be lost.

The next question which will commence to-day to agitate our people, will be the fisheries. The motion of Mr. PIKE, of Maine, to despatch a naval fleet to protect our fishermen in their rights, guaranteed by the treaty of 1783, is but a rejoinder to the proclamation of the Governor of Canada, ordering all Americans to keep away from the fisheries after to-day. The belligerent character of the inhabitants of the pine forests of Maine render such a compliance as the Governor expects extremely improbable. We anticipate, as we have before stated, before a week is past hearing of bloody engagements on the borders. An immediate settlement, on an equitable basis, would prevent any conflict and save the effusion of blood. The contesting Governments are responsible.

While, therefore, the Canadian public may well feel exercised over the vast commercial era upon which they have this day entered, they entertain, with or without cause, a dread of a far greater danger in the shape of a Fenian invasion. To-day is St. Patrick's, the time selected for the Fenian movement on the Province, and if any attack is contemplated, now is the most likely time for it to be made. The enthusiasm which this day will cause among the Irish will be something analogous to that which fired the ancient Romans when they selected the birthday of CASTOR and POLLUX as the date of the Lake Regulas Battle. The presence of their national saint will be sufficient to foreshadow victory. The combination of all these events have naturally had a depressing and an exciting effect on our neighbors over the border. They have reached a climax of alarm. Either by to-morrow the danger will be past, and they calmed, or else the telegraph will inform us of the dreaded invasion having taken place. The time is, under any circumstances, fraught with great events. Truly, "Who can tell what a day may bring forth?"

—The compensation which the Duchies are to pay to the Danish Government amounts for the present year to 1,748,748 thalers, and for 1867 to 4,736,236 thalers.

—The Prussian journals announce that another historical memorial is about to disappear. The famous windmill of Sans-Souci, which the great Frederick had respected, and which his descendants had enclosed in the park at Potsdam as a monument of their respect for legality, is about to be pulled down by the King's order.

—The cattle plague having shortened the supply of meat in the English markets, poultry becomes a staple article of food. In order to furnish a better quality and larger stocks, the agricultural societies are increasing the displays of fowls at their exhibitions, and announcing larger premiums for the best.

—M. Duprez has brought before the Academy of Sciences of Belgium some questions connected with the construction of lightning-conductors. His experiments lead him to call serious attention to dangers which may attach to the employment of sharp-pointed conductors, especially when attached to gunpowder magazines.

—In the French Chamber of Deputies there are 58 lawyers, 55 mayors, 32 officers of rank, 18 merchants, 17 literary men, 12 bankers, 9 magistrates, 69 physicians, 4 chamberlains, and 2 equerries to the Emperor. Eighty-four of the members are in the habit of addressing the house, and of these only thirteen are good speakers.


This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.


## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 17, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the advance, with sales of 5-20s at 103¾ for 6s of 1881 at 104¼; and 7·30s at 99¾; 90½ was bid 10-40s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 91⅛@92.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 30½@30⅝, the latter rate a slight anvance; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾, no change; Reading at 50 31-100, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 116¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 62½ no change; 28¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 23 for Elmira common; 25 for Catawissa common; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 42½; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand. Philadelphia sold at 140; 205 was bid for North America; 24½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 54 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 90 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 56 for Union.

Canal shares are rather firmer. Susquehanna Canal sold at 13; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 34 for Delaware Division and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are dull and lower. Ocean sold at 9⅞@10½; the former rate a decline of 1; Caldwell a; ½; and Sugar Creek at 2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6000 U S 6s 81..reg | 104¼ | 200 sh Ocean | ...b30 10½ |
| $1000 U S 5-20s 62 | 103¾ | 300 sh do | ..s6wn 10 |
| $1500 U S 7·30s June | 99⅞ | 100 sh do | ...b30 10½ |
| $700 City 6s | gas 87½ | 700 sh do | 10 |
| $1000 City 6s, new | 91⅞ | 100 sh do | ...b30 10 |
| $8000 do | b5..lots 92 | 200 sh do | 10 |
| $400 do | 91⅞ | 300 sh do | ...b29 10 |
| $1058 do | b5 92 | 200 sh do | ...b30 10 |
| $2800 do | mnu 92 | 500 sh do | lots..b30 9⅞ |
| $800 N Pa 6s | 84 | 100 sh Reading | ..b5 50·81 |
| 200 sh Cata pf lots | 30¼ | 100 sh do | ..s5..50·31 |
| 200 sh do | c 30¼ | 5 sh Cam & Am | 116½ |
| 100 sh do | 30¼ | 100 sh Susq Can | 13 |
| 100 sh do | b5 30⅜ | 80 sh Penn R | 55½ |
| 100 sh do | 30⅜ | 100 sh do | s10wn 55⅛ |
| 100 sh do | b30 30⅜ | 100 sh Leh Val | ...s5 62½ |
| 300 sh Caldwell | lots ¼ | 2 sh Phila Bk | 140 |
| 100 sh Phil & E | b30 39½ | 250 sh Hestonv | ...ls 41½ |
| 300 sh Sugar Ck | lots 2 | | |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $800 US 5-20s 64 | 103½ | 58 sh Penna R | 55½ |
| $1000 Reading 6s | 87½ | 28 sh do | 55⅝ |
| $1000 Pa R 1st mt | 96½ | 45 sh do | 55½ |
| $1000 City 6s, old | 87½ | 35 sh do | 55½ |
| 100 sh Hestonv | b30 41½ | 200 sh Catawissa pf | 30⅛ |
| 100 sh do | 41¼ | 100 sh do | b5 30⅜ |
| 100 sh do | 3d 41⅛ | 100 sh do | b30 30⅜ |
| 200 sh Catawissa | 25⅛ | 200 sh Susq Can | b30 13½ |
| 100 sh Ocean | b30 10 | | |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 13⅜ | 12 M. | 130 |
| 11 A. M. | 130 | 1 P. M. | 130 |

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 130 | 130½ |
| American Silver, 4s and 5s | 125 | 128 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 121 | 122 |
| Pennsylvania Currency | ⅛ | ¼ |
| New York Exchange | 1-20 | par. |

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 15, 1866:—

| | Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|
| From St. Clair | 18 843 06 |
| " Port Carbon | 8,447·15 |
| " Pottsville | 318·04 |
| " Schuylkill Haven | 25 914·14 |
| " Auburn | 961·19 |
| " Port Clinton | 8,463·13 |
| " Harrisburg and Dauphin | 5·00 |
| Total anthracite coal for week | 62,954·11 |
| Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week | 5,575·04 |
| Total of all kinds for week | 68,529·15 |
| Previously this year | 651,754·07 |
| Total | 720,284·02 |
| To same time last year | 681 151·14 |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 17.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, but there is steady inquiry for the supply of the home consumers. About 1500 bbls. were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $8@9 25 ₱ bbl., including small lots of superfine at $6·25@7; extra at $7·25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio family at $9@10; and fancy lots according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at $5 75. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is some inquiry for good Wheat, but common quality is not wanted. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Western red at $2·10@2 35, and white at $2·40@2 75. Rye is in limited request; we quote Pennsylvania at 85c. and Delaware at 75@77c. Corn is coming forward more freely, and the demand is good. Sales of 10 000 bush. yellow at 70c. afloat, and 63c. in store. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1200 bush. Pennsylvania at 50c. Barley ranges from 75c. to $1, and Barley Malt from $1·85 to $1 45.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark; a sale of chestnut at $21 50 ₱ cord.

There is more demand for Cloverseed, and 700 bush. sold at $5 50@6 50, the latter for very choice; Timothy is steady at $3 75; and Flaxseed at $2·75.

Whisky sells slowly within the range of $2·25@2·28 for Penns ylvania and Ohio.

—Both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature have accepted the Quebec scheme of confederation.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREEN ST. M. E. CHURCH.
**TUESDAY EVENING, 20th Inst.,**
REV. WILLIAM BUTLER D. D.,
FOUNDER AND LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF M. E. MISSIONS IN INDIA,
ON
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS
OF THE
REPOY REBELLION,
AND INCIDENTS OF MISSION LIFE. 1t*

SWEDENBORGIAN, CORNER BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets—Sermon by Rev. B. F. BARRETT in the Morning. Subject, "Ishmael, or the Wild Man." In the Evening, in the session-room, Reading and Conversation. Subject, "The Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost." All who feel an interest are cordially invited.

REV. S. H. GIESEY, PASTOR OF Fifth German Reformed Church, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth, will preach on Sunday, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—"The Challenge and Answer by Fire," being the eighth of the Series on Elijah and his Times. Strangers welcome.

"SOCIAL UNION."—PUBLIC MEETing on Monday Evening, 19th inst., at the MORAVIAN CHURCH, corner of FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets. All invited.
W. M. ABBEY, Recording Secretary.

CALVARY CHURCH, FRONT STREET, above Callowhill.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M., the Afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. The Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will officiate To-morrow at all the services. Seats free

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. E. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev CHARLES P. KRAUTH, D. D., will preach in the evening, D. V.

PREACHING AT ST. PETER'S (ENGLISH) LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, below Sixth, Sabbath Morning at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. F. KLINEFELTER. Seats free. All invited.

REV. DR. DURBIN WILL PREACH To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JACOB TODD at 7½ P. M., in the TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Jefferson.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT sermon to the Young on "Bible Jewels," in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. W. M. CORNELL, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., at WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH (late Dr. Edwards').

REV. J. R. GATES PREACHES IN DILIGENT HALL, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Rev. J. L. BEMAN, To-morrow at 10½ and at 7½ o'clock.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RECONSTRUCTION.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 25c. 50c. and 75c.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the south half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 10

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will deliver Two Lectures under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MARCH 26, Subject—"HABIT."
MARCH 29, Subject—"TEMPERANCE."
The sale of Tickets for the Lectures will commence on Tuesday Morning, 20th, at 9 o'clock. No tickets will be sold or engaged before that hour.
Price 25c., 50c., and 75c.
Tickets for the south half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, No. 606 Chesnut street, and for the north half at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street. 3 17

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
March 27—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE 3 10 10t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—To Hotel, Restaurant and Tavern-keepers:—Application for renewal of License to sell will be received by the City Commissioners, as follows:—
First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards on the 6th and 7th of March.
Fifth and Sixth Wards on the 8th and 9th of March.
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards on the 10th and 12th of March.
Eleventh and Twelfth Wards on the 13th and 14th of March.
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards on the 15th and 16th of March.
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards on the 17th and 19th of March.
Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards on the 20th and 21st of March.
Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards on the 22d and 23d of March.
PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners,
JOHN GIVEN,
3 14

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES E. LIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 10 swlmrp*

Z. RING JONES, M. D., FORMERLY Surgeon U. S. Volunteers for four years, has resumed practice at No. 1035 Catharine Street. 3 17 4t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 717 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8m

## TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is desirous of Renting, on reasonable terms, his House, situated in the best part of the city, provided he can sell his Furniture, which is of the most modern style, at a fair valuation. Address FURNITURE, office "North American." 3 14 6t*

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A House elegantly furnished, in one of the most desirable and fashionable quarters of the city. Address HOUSE, Box 555 Post Office. 3 14 6t*

## LOST.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH INST., A Lady's Black Lace Veil, in going from Walnut street wharf to St. Paul's Church, on Third street or in a Walnut street car, between Third and Broad streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Clothing Store, No. 603 CHESNUT Street. 3 15 3t

CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT ST., Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL,
*ARE OFFERING THEIR STOCK OF*
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,
AT A
DISCOUNT
Fully Equal to the Present Decline in Gold. 1t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and testament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 27, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Esq., No. 484 N. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 17 stu6t

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at 3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

## FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
**Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,**
*Interest payable in Gold,*
*In the city of New York;*
**U. S. 6'S, 1895,**
**Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,**
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
**Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,**
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 18 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

5-20S CITY WARRANTS. 7'30S
G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.
Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.
STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuthslmrp

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

## DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON'S,
No. 1004 Chesnut Street.
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers,
Frames, Illusions, Malinez, Ruches, Quillings, Etc.
REAL LACE GOODS
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Point Gaze Collars and Sets,
Brussels Point Collars and Sets,
Valenciennes Collars and Sets,
Cluny Collars and Sets
Thread Collars and Sets.
Barbes, Berthas, Veils, Coiffures, Hdkfs. Etc.
REAL LACE GOODS BY THE YARD, ALL WIDTHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Point Gaze, | White Blond, |
| Cluny, | Black Thread, |
| Valenciennes, | Gimpure |
| Brussels Applique, | Insertings of all kinds, |
| English Thread, | Beadings, Etc. |

LACE GOODS.
Imitation Laces of the choicest quality and newest designs.
Plain and Figured Nets, Wide Illusions.
Joined Blond, Footings, Quillings, etc., a large assortment.
EMBROIDERIES.
Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Swiss Edgings and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets, Cambric, Nainsook, Mull, Plaid Striped, Figured, Fancy Swiss, French Muslin two yards wide, Tarletans, Sheer French Cambric Linen Handkerchiefs all at greatly reduced prices.
GLOVES.
Kid, Silk, Lisle, Berlin, etc., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, of every variety, quality, and color, of the best make
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7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.
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JEAN INGELOW'S STORIES TOLD TO A CHILD. With many beautiful illustrations.
TAUCHNITZ EDITIONS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS.
We have accepted the Agency for Philadelphia, and the trade will in future be supplied on the same terms as heretofore by Mr. Leypoldt. Among those lately received are "Noble Life," "Mutual Friend," "Love's Conflict," "Loved at Last," and many other New Novels 3 16 stu2t

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## CHESS.

### The Grand Match Between Philadelphia and New York.

In conformity with a previous announcement in this paper, the grand trial of skill between the well-known chess players, Mr. Reichheim and Captain Mackenzie, the respective representatives of the Philadelphia and New York amateurs, was commenced on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock precisely. The attendance both of members and visitors at the rooms of the New York Club was very large, and represented the *elite* of the chess fraternity of this city and its environs, several gentlemen from Philadelphia being likewise present.

Captain Mackenzie led off with the Ruy Lopez opening and, after fifty-three moves, the game was abandoned by Professor Reichheim as hopelessly drawn.

GAME II.

After a short recess, at about 3 P. M., hostilities were resumed and a second game commenced, when Mr. Reichheim, having the first move, led off in very dashing style with the attack known as the Evans Gambit, wherein, for strategic reasons, on the thirteenth move he sacrificed his king's knights for adverse king's bishop's pawns. At the usual hour for adjournment, 5 P. M., 26 moves had been made on either side, the attitude of the contending forces being highly critical, and the evening session awaited with corresponding interest by a large and critical gallery of spectators. Punctually at 8 o'clock play was again resumed, and notwithstanding a desperate struggle, in the course of which Mr. Reichheim succeeded in recovering a portion of the advantage lost, he succumbed to an inevitable checkmate, occurring on the fifty-fifth move, at 9·30 o'clock.

GAME III.

Immediately after the conclusion of Game II, the pieces were reset for number three; when Captain Mackenzie once more attacked after the manner of Ruy Lopez. We left the scene of conflict at a late hour, and although lookers-on have no right to make remarks upon a game during its progress, there can be little harm in stating that all the advantages of position appeared to be in favor of the New York player.—*New York Times.*

### The Rinderpest.

The State Agricultural Society in Albany have received from Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, very important information in regard to this terrible disease, and with the reports made by him and others, colored drawings and illustrations which show the whole progress of the disease from the first attack to the death of the animal. These drawings and the reports made upon them are invaluable, and put this country in possession of all the information secured abroad after the labor of months. Professor Wilson reports the disease as wholly incurable, and adds that in view of its dangers and ravages the authorities have prohibited the importation of all cattle from abroad, and ordered the killing of all animals which shall not recover in three weeks after their first attack, as the rapid spread of the disease during this time is sure to result in death. They have also demanded the separation of all diseased animals from those which are healthy. Notwithstanding the rapid spread of this disease and its virulence, Professor Wilson states in his letter to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, that in two cases out of three which have fallen under his observation, by careful nursing, and no other mode of doctoring, the animals recovered—which is very important information. In Wales none of the cattle have been attacked, and few or none in Scotland. The disease known as *Pleuromonia*, which attacked cattle in the United States some years since, is under complete medical control, and is altogether different from the Rinderpest, though a predisposing cause to it. The illustrations furnished by Prof. Wilson show that the disease is quite a new one, in many of its features. If good nursing can cure it why may not proper care be taken to prevent its introduction among us. The whole subject is one of immense importance, and not alone to all cattle raisers, but to all consumers of cattle.—*New York Express.*

### What it Costs to Govern England—Her Army and Navy.

The civil service, army and navy estimates for the coming year, now before the British Parliament, amount to £32,483,153, or $162,415,765, divided as follows:—Civil service, £8,000,000; army, £14,095,000; navy, £10,388,153. Some of the items of these accounts are interesting.

The palaces cost £49,000, and £99,000 more go for the adornment of the royal parks. Fifty thousand pounds are set apart for the erection of a building to contain the natural history collections of the British Museum, and a similar amount for the purchase of a site for the enlargement of the National Gallery. The "Poor Law Commissions" of England, Ireland, and Scotland entail an expense of £242,000; and the "Secret Service" demands £32,000. Printing and stationery cost £357,000, and the postage of letters on the public service in the departments is £138,000. Education costs £1,300,000, and the number of scholars is estimated at a million. The Colonial rulers receive £100,000, and nearly £50,000 go for the support and conveyance of captured negroes and liberated Africans, and the salaries of the Mixed Commission established under treaties with foreign powers for suppressing the traffic in slaves, besides the expense incurred in maintaining ships for this purpose.

The army consists of 138,117 men of all ranks, divided as follows:—Regiments, 128,212; depots in the United Kingdom of regiments in India, 8983; general staff, 93; establishments, 548; educational establishments, 281. Of the total, 7150 are officers; 13,454 non-commissioned officers, and 117,513 rank and file. The military service in Canada costs £608,000; in Nova Scotia, £193,000.

The navy comprises 765 vessels of all classes, of which only 193 are in commission, carrying 3936 guns. Sixteen ships carry from 70 to 104 guns each; and the iron-clad fleet numbers eleven vessels, carrying 216 guns. 28 war vessels are building; one of which is an iron-clad. Both the aggregate of naval vessels and of commissioned ships is less than those of last year.

The British navy costs more than the American, according to the respective estimates for the year 1866–7. The former is kept up at a cost of $50,000,000; the latter for $43,000,000. The cost of the British navy is about double that of our present establishment, the figures being as follows:—British, $70,000,000; American, $39,000,000.

A FAMILY PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.—The London *Spectator*, in an analysis of the House of Commons, states that ninety-two members, or about one-seventh of the entire House, are sons, brothers, uncles, nephews, sons-in-law, or brothers-in-law of the present heads of the thirty-one houses known as "the great governing families of England." This is exclusive of members standing in the same relation to the great Scotch and Irish families, and at least another thirty might be added were the degree of relationship extended to first and second cousins. One hundred and seventy near relatives of peers not included in the thirty-one, fifteen of them heir apparent or presumptive, and sixty baronets, further represent the landed and "county-family" interests in the House. Making allowance for baronets also reckoned as relatives of peers, little under three hundred out of six hundred and fifty-six members of the House of Commons are more or less closely identified with the great landowning caste of the country. A hundred and twenty members are more or less concerned in the management or mismanagement of railways, while one hundred and fifteen are directors of insurance, banking, and joint stock companies, and one hundred and four directors of miscellaneous companies, including nearly all kinds and forms of joint stock associations before the public.

—Three men who were plundering a flouring mill in Middleport, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, were detected by a man employed in the mill. On refusing to comply with their demand to keep still, one of the thieves shot him in the head, and he is not expected to live. One of the rascals was knocked down by the miller, but not secured.

### Waifs from the Sea.

THE MESSAGES OF SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

The Australian steamer *London* lately foundered at sea, with nearly all her passengers and crew. The British Admiralty has received from Brest the following:—

"On the 12th of February last three bottles were found on the coast of Guiberon and Locruariaquer, containing six papers, written in English, as follows:—

"The first paper.—'D. W. Lennon, London, Thursday, January, 1866.—The ship is sinking; no hope of being saved. Dear parents, may God bless you, as also me, with the hope of eternal salvation.'

"Second paper.—'Steamship *London*. They are putting out the boats.'

"Third paper.—'F. G. Huckstepp. On board steamship *London*, latitude 46 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 7 degrees 30 minutes, lost boats, masts, and sails; ship leaking.'

"Fourth paper.—'We commenced our voyage on Saturday, the 30th December, 1865. Sunday in the Channel, Monday in open sea, Tuesday in ditto, Wednesday at Cowes, Thursday at Plymouth, Friday and Saturday at sea. Sunday bad weather, Monday water from the stern comes in cabins, the 9th heavy damages, a boat lost. May we get home. Storm.—H. G.'

"Fifth paper.—'F. C. M'Millan, of Launceston, Tasmania, 11th January, 1866, to his dear wife and his dear children:—May God bless you all. Farewell for this world. Lost in the steamship *London*, bound for Melbourne.'

"Sixth paper.—'H. J. D. Denis to Th. Denis Knight, at Great Shelford; Adieu, father, brothers and sisters, and my .... Adi.... steamer *London*. Bay of Biscay, Thursday, 10 o'clock.—Ship too heavily laden for its size and too crank. Windows stove in; water coming in everywhere. God bless my poor orphans. Request to send this if found to Great Shelford. Storm not too violent for a ship in good condition."

"On the same day were found on the shoals of Guiberon a binnacle watch, stopped at half-past ten o'clock, a woman's garment, two cotton sheets, two splinters of wood, having on them in white letters, and six centimetres (2½ inches long), the word 'London.' A great quantity of staves have been picked up along the coast."

—A "Catalogue of the Collection of Early Newspapers and Essayists, formed by the late John Thomas Hope, and presented to the Bodleian Library by the late Rev. Frederick W. Hope," has been published in England. The librarian of the Bodleian says:—"Unhappily, the deficiencies in Mr. Hope's set occur in a period (the seventeenth century) which the Bodleian is ill able to fill up; the librarian would, therefore, ask collectors to contribute any odd numbers of early English newspapers they may possess, with a view to perfecting the special branch represented by the collection." Scattered through the catalogue are numerous interesting particulars concerning the editors and contributors to early English newsletters, journals, and magazines.

—A Paris correspondent, speaking of Proudhon's method of literary composition, says his manner of working was this: "When an idea struck him, he would write it out at length, generally in the shape of a newspaper article; then he would put it an envelope, and whenever a new idea occurred to him, or he obtained additional information, he would write it on a piece of paper and add it to the envelope. When a sufficient quantity of material was assembled, he would write an article for some review or magazine. This article he would place in a larger envelope, and add thoughts and information to it until, at last, the article became a book; and the day after the publication of his book he would place it in a pasteboard box, and add thoughts and additional information as he came into possession of them."

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last night was dedicated to the benefit of Mr. George H. Clarke, but to the disappointment of the audience and the regret of his nearer friends, he was too ill to appear. Before the curtain rose, Mr. Foster came forward and made an "apology," the genuineness of which the audience, by their smiles, however, seemed to doubt; but we can assure the public that Mr. Clarke *has been* seriously ill for some time past, and is so still, though slowly improving. Owing probably to the inclemency of the weather during the day, thus preventing many from procuring seats, the house was not as good as such an artist deserves, or as he would most certainly have had, had it been otherwise. This, however, Mr. Clarke should take partly as a compliment, for it had leaked out that most probably he would not play. Mr. Clarke has not only talent—which is merely imitative—he has *genius*, which is creative, and which he has proved, by his artistic conceptions of different characters. There is no tameness about him. We confess, however, that lately he has been careless and indifferent in some parts, but it was the fault of the *parts*, not the actor. This only shows the natural contempt of true art for anything beneath it. We hope soon to welcome Mr. Clarke to the stage again.

On Monday, a new piece called the *Stolen Jewels* will be produced at the Chesnut. It has never been performed in this country, and will be brought out regardless of expense, with new scenes, appointments, etc. It has some powerful effects in it also. We are sure the scenery will be magnificent, for whatever may be said of the style of pieces at the Chesnut, the scenery is always perfection. In this the Chesnut takes the lead of any theatre in this city.

To-day (St. Patrick's Day) there is a matinee of the *Firemen*, and to-night *Brian Boroihme* and the *Firemen* will be given.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Last night Mr. Chanfrau took his farewell benefit in *The Streets of New York* and the *Smuggler's Retreat*. Mr. Chanfrau is a fine artist, and has had deservedly fine houses. He has been supported during his engagement by Mr. J. T. Parsloe and Miss Olive Logan. The former is very good in his line, which seems to be that of clown; and Miss Logan, though a handsome woman, has not a spark of talent, and is a painful (at least to her audience) example of how far vanity will sometimes carry women, without regard to the fitness of things, and without any respect for the art of which they desire to be interpreters.

To-night is the benefit of that ever-popular comedian, Stuart Robson, who will appear in several pieces, among which is a burlesque by Craig of *Hamlet*. On Monday Mr. Dillon will make his appearance as "Belphegor," in which he is great.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Keans have drawn all the week only tolerable houses. It was a mistake to come a second time to Philadelphia. Only the people who have grown up since the Keans were here, went to see them out of curiosity. That satisfied, they will not go again for pleasure, for it can be but painful to see people of their age upon the stage, destroying the exalted idea of their genius with which they inspired those who saw them years ago. They were great artists, but should retire now. Their acting seems a mockery now compared with that of "other days," but they will leave Philadelphia gratefully remembered by us for what they have done to elevate the stage. To-night, one of Philadelphia's favorites, J. S. Roberts, will appear in the *Corsican Brothers*.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—The performances at this house are now very attractive. The Fowler Sisters, four in number—Millie, Clara, Emma, and Louisa—are all real artists. They are rechieving the success here that was accorded them at the Boston Theatre. Among the company we may mention as especially worthy of all praise Master Barry, Mr. Siner, Miss Millie Killmyer, Miss Jennie Stone, Miss Eldridge, Mr. Butler, George Johnson, and others. The selection of songs, dances, ballets, farces, etc., in true *melange*, does great credit to the taste of Messrs Pierim and G. W. Smith. Next week two new "stars" appear, and Mr. Fox has determined to spare neither pains or means to give his patrons an attractive and genteel entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On next Monday afternoon (19th) a grand entertainment is to be given at which we are promised some extraordinary attractions. The leading artists of Grover's German Opera appear in a concerted otio, and the companies of each of our theatres perform a farce apiece. Mr. F. Morgeant will recite the poem "Shall America Rule?" written by Henry B. Hirst, Esq. The price of admission has been fixed at the low figure of 50 cents to all parts of the house. The performance is given for the benefit of Mr. George Hood, an attache of the Academy.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This celebrated band of Ethiopian Serenaders purpose visiting this city and commencing a short engagement on the 26th instant, at Musical Fund Hall. See announcement in another column. 'Cool White" so favorably known here, is the business manager and *avant courier* of the company.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—THE FENIANS—OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.—To-day is recognized and honored as the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick, the great and good patriot saint of Ireland. The crash of matter and the wreck of worlds have been staved off to allow the celebration of the day once more. Every Irish man and woman will devote the day especially to the wearing of the green—that is, every one who has faith in the approaching birth of the Irish Republic and who hate Orangemen, as if those members of the Irish race were "wan av the virry sarpints" that the patron saint of the Emerald Isle drove from the sacred soil.

This is the day big with the fate of Sweeney and of Canada. To-day the drum-beat, which follows the sun around the globe as the flag which greets the morning sun is displayed, will sound such a reveille throughout Canada that, at the mighty rub-a-dub, thousands, ay, hundreds of thousands of brave Canadians will start up, seize their weapons, rub their eyes, and peer through the mists of the morning for the advance of the great army of Irish invaders. To-day the house of every Englishman in Her Majesty's possessions will be indeed a castle, and there will be such a loading of cannon with powder and shell, such a preparation of Enfield rifles, such a scouring of Queen Anne muskets, that the bold Fee will shrink before the click of the locks, and the dull thud of the ramrod sending home the deadly cartridge. This is the great day of the Canadian crisis, and woe be to the Fenian marauder who disturbs the peace of the faithful province. Should the bold Sweeney dare to put his foot on the sacred soil, dreadful will be his punishment, for the Kanucks have got their blood up to fever heat, and they will do terrible things.

As to where St. Patrick was born it is impossible to tell, but that he was born is certain: it therefore little matters what country was his birthplace. Ireland was his home, his country, and he dearly loved her. He came into the world about 372, and when only seventeen years of age was carried off by pirates and sold into slavery in Ireland. His escape to the continent, his ordination as deacon and priest, consecration as bishop, and subsequent return to Ireland, and his actions there, are facts too well known to need repetition now.

In New York the day will be celebrated by grand parades. In our city we shall have appropriate religious services in the Roman Catholic churches, appropriate performances at all the theatres, and a body of Fenians are to receive this afternoon the newly adopted flag of the Irish Republic at National Hall. The Very Rev. Dr. P. E. Moriarty will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music this evening on the subject of "Ireland; the Apostle; the Nation; the Faith." A number of Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood and Sisterhood will hold meetings and give social entertainments this evening.

The Right Rev. Bishop James F. Wood celebrated the grand pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Church this morning. The usual panegyric of the saint was delivered by the Rev. Charles King, S. J. Haydn's grand war mass was performed by the choir. The church was densely filled with people, who took the most intense interest in the public devotions.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Fourteenth Annual Commencement of the Female Medical College, situated at Twenty-second and College avenue, took place at noon to-day. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the President of the Institution, T. Morris Perot, Esq., on the following named ladies:—Eliza J. Chapin, New York; Elizabeth C. Warrington, New Jersey; Harriet A. Wylie, Wisconsin; and Charlotte T. Woodruff, New York.

The valedictory address was delivered by Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

The College was established in 1850, and after meeting with many vicissitudes, attained a prosperous condition. So far there have been seventy-one graduates, some of whom now hold professorships in the College.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND WIFE BEATING.—A man named John Smith was taken before Alderman Lukens yesterday charged with committing forgery. It is alleged that he forged his father's name on an order on a person named Deitz, who does business at Second and Duke streets, on which order he received the sum of $28. Smith was also arrested on the charge of beating his wife. He was held to answer both charges.

STOLE A PUSH-CART.—James H. Griffiths stole a push-cart at Second and Christian streets, and pushed the same up to Seventh and Chesnut streets, where he endeavored to push it on a purchaser for the sum of five dollars. James was taken before Alderman Tittermary, who had him pushed into a cell in Moyamensing Prison.

ROBBERY OF A BREWERY.—Last night the brewery situated at Thirty-second street and Haverford road, Twenty-fourth Ward, owned by Henry Grey, was entered by means of a window, and an overcoat, containing three soldiers' discharges and a small amount of money, was abstracted.

STEALING CARPET RAGS.—John H. Lee, George Leepurt, and Wm. Leepurt, all colored, were arrested last evening at Seventh and St. Mary street, charged with stealing some balls of carpet rags. When arrested they had the balls or rags in their possession. The entire party were committed by Alderman Tittermary.

FIVE PERSONS FISHED OUT OF THE DELAWARE.—The Harbor Police had a busy time of it last evening in rescuing persons from being drowned. No less than five individuals were fished out of the Delaware by the Police at different points along the city front.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Ten dollar notes of a spurious character on the Easton Bank are in circulation. The vignette is a woman feeding calves. The medallion on the right and left corners contains the figures 10. These notes are altered from the genuine plate.


ST. PATRICK'S DAY—

Of all the saints that you could name,
None e'er performed more feats of fame
Than did St. Patrick grand;
And what my admiration takes
Is that he drove the nasty snakes
And "varmints" from his land.

Erin's true sons take pride
To celebrate their saint's own day,
And shine out then in fine array,
Which Bennett does provide.

*Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.*

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*must wear well. Our materials are selected*
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*fashionably cut and carefully made, we*
*give more for the money than any other*
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*S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.*

PRICES REDUCED.—Photographs of superior style and artistic execution; likenesses accurate, natural, pleasing. Now is the time. Go early. Moderate charges. B. F. Reimer's, No 624 Arch street.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA TO MASON & HAMLIN.—The very extensive reputation which the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have acquired is the result, in large measure, we think, of their great superiority in quality of tone to all other instruments of this class, which is obvious to every cultivated ear. We know not what particular secret or skill these makers possess, but certainly we have not heard such pure musical tones from any other reed instruments, either of American or European manufacture. For other improvements effected by Mason & Hamlin they deserve much credit, and their Cabinet Organs must come into very wide use by artists. We should not think of selecting any other instrument of this class for our own use.

Carlotta Carezzi Zucchi,
Clara Louise Kellogg,
Francesco Mazzoleni,
B. Massimiliani,
D. B. Lorini,
Ettore Irfre,
T. Bellini,
G. B. Antonucci,
A. Ardavani,
A. Terriani, *Conductor*,
Carl Bergmann, *Conductor*,
Max. Maretzek, *Manager and Director of Maretzek's Italian Opera Troupe*,
Johanna Dieffenbach Rotter,
Theodor Habelmann,
Jos. Hermann,
H. Steinecke,
Jos. Weinrich,
Ad. Neuendorff, *Conductor*,
Leonard Grover, *Director of Grover's German Opera Troupe*.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.—The extensive Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel, now offers a larger and finer stock of Spring Clothing than can be had at any other house in this city. Although the workmanship is of the best, the prices of the garments range from the lowest upwards. Here can be had first-class Clothing, at and below prices often paid for inferior goods, by persons who think that off of Chesnut street things must be cheaper; but one visit to this House will convince any one that in the article of Ready-made Clothing the prices will be found to be lower than any other of the first-class Clothing Houses in this city.

CHARLES STOKES & CO., Clothiers,
Under the Continental Hotel.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—

French Cane Corsets, at $1·40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1·50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1·75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2·75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4·50 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5·50 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

*Mr. Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2·75 per pair.*

A POTENT TOBACCO.—An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man smoke or chew, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article. No one can forget that the best coal in the city is to be had of W. W. Alter, the enterprising dealer, at No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Every pains is taken to please the patrons of this establishment—hence his success. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price* as $2·75 per pair; the material also by the yard. Just opened by JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!—P. Lloyd's Hams, Davis' hams, Jersey sugar-cured hams, Newbold's justly celebrated hams, with many other choice varieties, are now offered at reduced prices by W. L. Maddock & Co., No. 115 S. Third street, above Chesnut.

IMPORTANT.—That each and all should preserve their health. *Hasbeesh Candy* is the best remedy known to effect this. It gives tone and vigor to the whole system. For sale by all druggists.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30s, 5-20s, 10-40s, 1881s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.

A DISCOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and upwards in the price of Steck & Co. and other make of Pianos.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1108 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.


## DIED.

BADGER.—On the morning of the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, SAMUEL BADGER, an old and well-known citizen of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BILLMEYER—On the 14th instant, GEORGE F. BILLMEYER, Sr.

Funeral will take place on Monday next at 4 P. M., from his late residence, Main street, Germantown.

DALLAS.—On the 14th instant, PHILIP N. DALLAS, son of the late George M. Dallas, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock M., punctually.

FELTEN.—On the 14th instant, MARY C. FELTEN, wife of Jacob Felten, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1229 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FISHER.—On the 15th instant, JOHN F., infant son of Theophilus J. and Isabella Fisher, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1123 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.


A SAMPLE COUNTER, WITH DOUBLE sloping top, for Notions, Dry Goods, Brushes, etc., and a set of blue muslin Shelf Curtains, 150 feet long by 8 feet high complete, with rollers, pulleys, cords, etc., for sale, a bargain, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT KEYHOLE AND COMPASS SAWS, in which by revolving the ferrule the blade may be taken out, thus being more convenient for carrying or for replacing a broken blade. For sale with the usual kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st., below Ninth.

BRING A PAIR OF DULL SCISSORS ALONG with you and have them sharpened, that you may see the manner of using and the good results of the Patent Scissors Sharpeners. One should be in every lady's work-basket. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.
SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET
N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.
Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land riage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100 000 | United States 5 per cent. loan, '71 | $105,000·00 |
| 120 000 | " 6 " '81 | 128 100·00 |
| 200,000 | " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes | 194 375·00 |
| 100 000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 90 558· |
| 84,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 83 250· |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | 112,812 50 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,000·00 |
| 24,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,750·00 |
| 25 000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 25,75 · |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | 13,837 50 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,580·0 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,250·00 |
| 40,000 | Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call | 40,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,900·00 |
| 170 700 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 170,700·0 |
| $1,038,850 | Par. Market value | $996 560·00 |
| | Real Estate | 36,100·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 121,013 27 |
| | Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 40 511·44 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $7193. Estimated value | 2,910 00 |
| | Cash in Banks | $55,956 89 |
| | Cash in Drawer | 678·48 |
| | | 56,635 37 |
| | | $1,253,646·18 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | J. F. Penistan, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton, |
| John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington, |
| James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooks, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade, |
| James C. Hand, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400 000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944 543 15 |
| Premiums | 1,162,308·81 |

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,407·53. INCOME FOR 1865, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | Edward C. Dale, |
| Tobias Wagner, | George Fales, |
| Samuel Grant, | Alfred Fitler, |
| George W. Richards, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D. |
| Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall, |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 tf221

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. B. [illegible] of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisering, Nos. 277 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 §

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Thir 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury, |
| Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines, |
| Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown, |
| Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth, |
| | Charles F. Coffin. |

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr. |
| M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis, |
| John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting, |
| William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon, |
| Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

NUMBER LIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A BY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

## ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

**March.**

**Monday, 12.**—North Carolina Legislators meet in Raleigh in the primitive style, smoking pipes and whittling sticks, and have an excited discussion with Knives.

**Tuesday, 13.**—In the case of Weaver vs. Given, the Court has decided that the votes cast for both parties were more or less illegal, but the exact number of such votes has not yet been counted.

**Wednesday, 14.**—Thaddeus Stevens exposes, as a Copperhead fabrication, the reported speech of President Johnson on the 22d of last February. It was the opinion of many others that the *fabric* was largely of the Copper element.

**Thursday, 15.**—City Councils meet. Colonel James Page offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to "prepare new heads for the departments of the city." In the opinion of all, these heads are much wanted.

**Friday, 16.**—William D. Kelley delivers his address at Concert Hall, to the people and the Black Swan, on the "Dangers of the Hour;" it being after 10 o'clock, and the streets imperfectly lighted.

**Saturday, 17.**—Series Column Day and St. Patrick's Day. The Editor, like St. Patrick, banishes the reptiles of Gloom and Care from his dominions to-day.

## GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

*FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.*



THE GREAT SHOW KNOWN AS THE

**IRISH REPUBLIC**

Is now on Exhibition, including a large and choice collection of Lions, Elephants, Asses, and other beasts, together with feats of *Vaulting, Juggling, etc.*

Managers and Proprietors, Roberts, Stephens & Mitchell.

Clown . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

This exhibition has been running in New York city to crowded houses, and will shortly appear in the principal cities in the United States previous to an already advertised *engagement* in Canada.

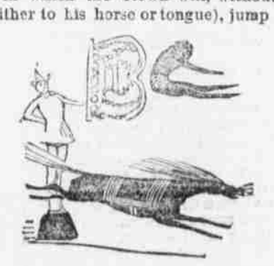
The proprietors would inform the public that this show has no equal in the size of its Elephant, in the daring of its bare-backed and bare faced performers, nor in its feats of Juggling.

The celebrated Acrobats and Tumblers,

THE FENIAN BROTHERS,

have been engaged for this exhibition.

The Show will open by performances in the *Ring*, in which the Clown will, without a bridle (either to his horse or tongue), jump



through the British Crown at a single bound, and turn a great number of back somersaults.

Clown, . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

After which will appear

TWO STRONG MEN,

carrying the weight of the Irish Republic.

Strong Men . . . Train and Stephens.

The Clown will then speak a Piece.

Clown . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

After which there will be an exhibition of

A LEARNED ELEPHANT.

Learned Elephant . . . Mr. Sweeney.

Who will perform many feats, such as packing his Trunk for a trip to Canada and then unpacking it, lifting a pike and laying it down again, and other interesting tricks.

The Clown will now speak a Piece.

Clown . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

After which a Musical Composition will be *executed*, entitled

"HOW ARE YOU, HARP OF ERIN?"

By the Fenian Brothers.

Fenian Brothers . . Roberts and Train.

The Clown will now speak a Piece.

Clown, . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

*The Exhibition of Trained Donkeys, and other animals*, will now follow.

Trained Donkeys . By the whole Company.

After which will be played

A FARCE

prepared expressly for this Company, entitled

*BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOR,*

By the whole Company.

Beggar . . . . . Mr. Stephens.

Principal Characters—Countrymen, Subscribers to the Fenian Bonds, and others.

As the curtain falls the Clown will speak a piece.

Clown . . . . . Mr. O'Myhoney.

No Free List.

Admission . . . . . 25 cents.

ROBERTS, STEPHENS & MITCHELL,
Managers and Proprietors of the
"Irish Republic."

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE "AFRICA" GONE TO HALIFAX.

Her *dates* are two days later than those already received, but, notwithstanding, some of them were spoiled by the salt water. Not keeping them carefully packed is supposed to have been the cause. Her *figs* and *oranges* were in good condition.

The *Times* says that the report that the Sultan of the Muskrats had been murdered, is false, the report referred to the Sultan of Muscat.

A Dublin writer says that Stephens, the Head Centre, evades his pursuers as a hare does, by *Doublin'* on them. The man, however, who perpetrated the pun has been pun-ished.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory moved an address to the Queen, but as it was quite heavy he could just barely move it, and that was all.

In the divorce case of Mr. Cavendish, whose wife eloped with Lord Cecil Gordon, he has been awarded by the Courts, as a compensation for the loss of a faithless wife, £10,000. His wife having "cut" him thus, she left a "fine cut Cavendish to back her."

The applications for the new Chilian loan were nearly eight times the required amount. Chili will not be left out in the cold.

The Prince Imperial of France has the measles. The whole family are reckoned a measley sett.

The Prussian Diet has concluded to dress all her soldiers in "Prussian blue." Since the prevalence of the "rinderpest," the *Diet* of the Prussians has been very strict.

Fenianism has at last got into the royal family of England. The Prince of Wales' youngster fell down stairs and brought on a collision with his *head* centre.

The cholera is still running to *Crowded Houses* on the continent.

## "What 25 Cents Will Do."

An Intelligent Contraband has been parading our streets for some time past, with a Banner bearing this motto or conundrum; and he seems yet not satisfied with the assertion, as he continues in his daily walks, to still press the point. To relieve his mind, and that of any other anxious person, we will, as public enlighteners of the age, state what it will do.

It will buy a package of 4 seven-cent Car tickets, with the understanding that the car will not stay on the track with "culled pussuns" in it.

It will buy a Pocket book at Hoyt's variety store, with the privilege of having a $6·00 table Castor thrown in.

It will buy twenty-five dollars worth of the Fenian Bonds, and "draw a badger" as a prize besides.

It will Insure you from the Rinderpest, or if you do have it while Travelling, you can recover —— from the Accident Insurance Company.

It will pay for a sight at the Architect's drawing for the new Court House now begun in Independence Square.

It will pay to keep it in your pocket.

**House-Hunting.**

*Lady.* "My terms are these:—We will retain for our own use the two parlors and the second-story front bed-room, and a room in the back building for a store-room. The five other rooms will be $150 a month, in advance. Whoever rents them is to board, and wash for our family (only a small child besides ourselves), for which we will allow $3·00 per week to pay for servant. If these terms suit you, we will be glad to examine your references."

*House-Hunting Martyr.*—"I'll speak to my wife about it."

## Insurance Failures.

Persons who seek rather to insure at low rates than in thoroughly well-established and solvent companies run immense risks. Three large Eastern companies have failed lately for extraordinary amounts, and losses by fire seem to be more frequent and of greater magnitude than ever. A little table on this subject may be instructive. During 1865 the losses by fire in the United States exceeded $43,000,000, and in the last eleven years the following losses are reported:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855 | $13,040,000 | 1861 | $18 020,000 |
| 1856 | 21,169 000 | 1862 | 17 640,000 |
| 1857 | 15,702 000 | 1863 | 14 000,000 |
| 1858 | 11 561,000 | 1864 | 28,622,000 |
| 1859 | 16 658,000 | 1865 | 43,189,000 |
| 1860 | 15,597,000 | | |
| Total losses | | | $214 589,000 |

## Official News from El Paso.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ IN UNDISPUTED POSSESSION OF NORTHERN CHIHUAHUA.

Official news has been received by Senor Romero, from El Paso, the seat of the Mexican Government, up to the 16th ult. President Juarez and his Government remained in undisputed possession of Northern Chihuahua. A French deserter, who arrived at El Paso, reported that all the French forces abandoned the city of Chihuahua on the 5th.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.—It is said that the permanent Artillery Board, organized in General Orders No. 6, which is to convene April 2, will have under consideration a plan for establishing a United States school for artillery at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPHTHERIA.—Doctor Revillout, in a paper presented last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice is one of the most efficacious medicines which can be applied in diphtheria, and he asserts that when he was a dresser in the hospital his own life was saved by this timely application. He got three dozen lemons, and gargled his throat with the juice, swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. Dr. Revillout has noted eleven cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Illinois has several counties where they pay bounties for wolf scalps.

—It is said that our Government has paid $27,550, during the past month, out of the secret service fund for the arrest of conspirators.

—The Louisville *Journal* contains a call for a "grand mass meeting of the friends of President Johnson's restoration policy," to be held in that city on the 7th of May.

—The Gainsville *Era* thinks that Florida will soon have a superabundant population, as emigrants are pouring in from all parts of the world. It bids them welcome and assures them of a kind reception—particularly if they bring money.

—The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* is charmed with the serene peace that prevails in that city:—"With the exception of fifteen or twenty fights and the exchange of a few friendly shots, without any unfortunate results, nothing has happened of moment for two days."

—Anti-monopoly meetings are constantly held through the West. At Orland, Cook county (Ill.), the farmers have formed a league for the purpose of working in concert towards the reduction of the present evil. They insist that the only remedy for overcharges in freight is a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

—Cleveland has no water to drink. The petroleum refineries throw their waste into the river, and the result is that the water supply is fouled past remedy. Even the ice which has been cut for use next summer is impregnated with oil. It is proposed to extend pipes far out into the lake, in imitation of Chicago.

—A Raleigh letter-writer thus photographs Governor Holden:—"A man apparently of fifty years; above the medium stature; rather heavy set; dark complexion; black hair (slightly bald in front), sprinkled with grey; blue eyes; heavy eyebrows; prominent and strongly marked features, expressive of determination even to stubbornness."

—Illinois cotton commands a premium of five cents per pound in New York, and this fact is producing a decided effect in the culture of the staple in that State. Jefferson county produced a half million pounds the past year, which, at Western prices (forty-five cents per pound), is worth $225,000, while some of the more southern counties have raised four times that amount.

—The Louisiana State penitentiary at Baton Rouge is undergoing repairs. It is proposed to teach the criminals the shoe trade. Says the *Advocate*:—"The labor of one hundred convicts, steadily applied, will result in the manufacture of forty-eight thousand pairs of shoes per annum. This alone will keep within the State a very large sum that is now paid direct to Massachusetts."

—The *Nation* has investigated the matter, and states that 681 books were published in the United States during the last six months of 1865. Of this number 165 are publications of foreign books, and three-fourths of the remainder are pamphlets, dime novels, or law reports, which are excluded from literature proper. In England the number published in the same time is about 2500.

—The Mobile *Tribune* regrets "that the last cold spell" very seriously touched the orange trees. "These trees," it adds, "are not so delicate as they seem. They become accustomed to cold weather if it be continuous; but they are very susceptible to atmospheric caprices. Given a cold shock, and then suddenly a few days of general warmth, succeeded by severe weather, and they sink under it."

—A dinner was given on Monday evening to Mr. Parke Godwin, of the New York *Evening Post*, by a few of his friends, at the Maison Doree, on the occasion of his approaching departure with his family for Europe. The affair went off pleasantly. Speeches were made—some very short—by Mr. Blodgett, who presided; by Mr. Godwin, H. W. Beecher, G. W. Curtis, W. B. Ogden, C. P. Kirkland, S. J. Tilden, and others.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial* writes from Ogunquit, Me.:—"In the houses of our two nearest neighbors are four generations. Children born last fall are surrounded by their parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, who all live under one roof. The two houses are not more than a stone's throw apart. One of the children has seven grandparents living; the other, poor fellow, has only four."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* says Asa Hartz delivered a lecture on "Babies," in Raleigh, recently, for the benefit of the poor. The people of Newbern want to hear it. He responds:—

*Whereas*, We have been invited by sundry citizens of Newbern to deliver our lecture on "Babies;" and whereas, the said lecture ought to be delivered for the benefit of the poor; therefore.

*Resolved*, That *we* are the poor.

*Resolved*, That we will deliver the lecture accordingly. ASA HARTZ, Chairman and Secretary.

—Previous to the war the militia of Virginia numbered 143,255 officers and men, including 92 troops of cavalry, 26 batteries of artillery, 113 companies of riflemen, and 111 companies of light infantry; but by the so-called "defection and treason" of the section known now as West Virginia, the number of militiamen of all classes was reduced to about 135,000. After the passage of the ordinance of secession, the available State force was as follows:—131 troops of cavalry, 108 batteries of artillery, 404 companies of light infantry, and 277 companies of riflemen. Notwithstanding this great preparation, the actual number of regiments from Virginia in the Confederate service on the 1st of November, 1861, was only 68, including all arms, or a little more than 70,000 men.

—Since the war the attention of capitalists has been directed to the oil regions of the South. Gadsden, in Alabama, is one of the most promising sections. It is situated at the western terminus of the Lookout mountain, on the northwestern bank of the Coosa river, and is fifty-four miles west of Rome, Ga., and twenty-seven miles north of Blue mountain, the present terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad. Derricks are going up everywhere, and an immense amount of machinery has already been brought in play. There are no statistics, as yet, of the yield. A writer in the Columbus *Enquirer* says that the country also abounds in silver, copper ore, and coal, while "there is iron ore within ten miles of Gadsden in sufficient quantities to supply the world for ages."


ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

*No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,*

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF

Fast color Calicoes at 15 cents a yard,
American Prints, fast colors, best quality, 18½ cts,
New style American Delaines, 25 cts. a yard.
Best quality American Ginghams.
Fine quality French Ginghams.
Bleached Muslins, 25, 30, 33, and 35 cents.
Forrestdale Bleached Muslins, 35 cts. a yard.
Unbleached Muslins, 23, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Fine yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 cts. a yard.
Just opened, from New York and the late auction sales:—
White Marseilles, 50, 75, 87 cts., and $1·12½.
Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Brilliants, very cheap.
Bleached and unbleached Table Linens.
8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths.
Linen Napkins, 81 65, $2·85, and $3 a dozen.
Wide Linen Huckaback, by the yard, 37½ and 46 cts. a yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 40, 45, and 50 cts.
Handsome Damask Towels 75, 87½ cts. and $1.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Just opened, one lot of Linens, 50 cts. a yard.
Richardson's Sons and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., all linen, 20 cts.
Just opened, new style Spring Gloves
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 25, 31, and 35 cts.
Ladies' Berlin Gloves, fine quality.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cts.
Cambric Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertings.
Just opened, a new lot of good quality Bonnet Ribbons, Nos. 4 and 5; Corded Edge ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 17

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.

WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.

FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.

YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.

YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 28 CENTS.

YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.

8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.

8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.

7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.

100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.

200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 2 3mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW STYLES,

VERY BEAUTIFUL,

NOW OPEN,

AT

MILLIKEN'S,

3 15 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

BARNSLEY LINEN GOODS.

NOW OPENING,

SEVEN CASES

REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
SUPER BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS.
EXTRA HEAVY TABLE DIAPERS.
HEAVY LOOM DIAPERS.
COLORED BORDERED WASHED HUCK TOWELS, Extra Size.

These goods were made expressly to order for our best family trade, but from their extraordinary durability are also well suited to first-class Hotels or Boarding Houses.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Linen, House Furnishing Dry Goods,

3 12 6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

*THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF*

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.

FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.

FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.

FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.

FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.

FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.

FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.

FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.

FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.

FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

H. STEEL & SON,

Have Now Open a Choice Assortment of

*SPRING CLOTHS,*

*SPRING CASSIMERES,*

*LIGHT STYLE CASSIMERES.*

SUITABLE FOR LADIES' SACQUES.

SPRING SHAWLS.

A Choice Assortment, at Low Prices.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety and quality, bought since the recent fall in gold, and for sale much below present wholesale prices.

Just opened, another lot, the last in this country, of those very cheap.

ALL SILK STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES.

PEARL AND BLACK STRIPE, $1·25.
MODE AND BLACK " $1·25.
GREEN AND BLACK " $1·25.
BLUE AND BLACK " $1·25.
PURPLE AND BLACK " $1·25.
BROWN AND BLACK " $1·25.

SILKS OF ALL KINDS, AT VERY LOW PRICES

3 17 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

ARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES

*ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR*

SPRING SALES:

FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS. 3 10 stuth

RALSTON & BIDDLE,

IMPORTERS OF

INDIGO AND INDIA GOODS,

Nos. 122 Walnut St., and 17 Granite St.,

OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT:

INDIGO, BENGAL.
INDIGO, GUATAMALA.
INDIGO, MADRAS.
COCHINEAL SUMAC.
COPPERAS, BLOCK TIN.
LAC DYE, BLEACHING POWDERS.
SODA ASH, CUTCH.
SAL SODA, ALUM,

AND DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS OF ALL KINDS. 3 14 t

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c to $1·50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

MOURNING,

AND SECOND MOURNING SILKS.

A Fine Assortment just received. [3 15 thstu3t

PERKINS,

No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

*WATCHES,*

*JEWELRY,*

*AND SILVERWARE,*

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE.

3 12 3rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 224

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smtf 5rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30§

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusel Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from ..... $22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do ..... 50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do ..... 75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING ..... 15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do ..... 30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do ..... 12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do ..... 8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT . 11 13

## THE GREAT COTTON QUESTION.

**Facts and Figures Regarding the Crop for 1866—The Productive Power of the South—How Much Cotton Can be Raised —Speculations as to Probable Prices.**

*From the New Orleans Times.*

Cotton has become a word to conjure with. Plutus whispers it on 'Change, and the whole commercial world becomes excited. Many there are who think of nothing else. They talk of the fleecy fabric when awake, dream of it when asleep, turn it now into greenbacks, now into gold, and now build with it all sorts of castles in the air. The cotton crop of 1860 was 5,336,837 bales, of which about one-fourth was consumed in this country, leaving the balance, worth at the old *ante bellum* price about one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, to take the place of specie in our foreign exchange. It is not wonderful, then, that cotton is regarded as a product of great importance, and that in the future, as in the past, it is expected to occupy a prominent position in our industrial and commercial statistics.

Much speculation exists as to the probable crop of 1866. Some look for a crop of three millions of bales, while others again are far more moderate in their estimate, placing the prospective crop at a million or a million and a half. These differences of opinion arise from the different views entertained touching the productive value of free and slave labor. Some think that the freedman will be more effective than the slave as an agricultural producer, while others imagine that he will be almost worthless.

On this subject we have been favored with some calculations, made by a keen statistical friend of ours, which we think are well worthy of being seriously pondered. The data cannot certainly be questioned, and all of our readers are at liberty to judge for themselves of the conclusions arrived at. If the figures and deductions which we are about to offer tend in any manner to harmonize commerce, and check the wild mania of hazardous speculation, our aim will be accomplished.

Numerous correspondents, who appear to be interested in lowering the price of cotton now held by the producers of the South, coolly state that *all* the negroes have gone to work with energy, and that consequently the cotton crop of the present year cannot be less than 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 bales. Persons who make such statements cannot have visited the outskirts of this and other Southern cities, where negroes by thousands congregate, and are living in comparative idleness and destitution. There are in this city at present not less than 75,000 negro men and women, who have drifted hither from the rural districts in order to enjoy the imaginary ease and pleasure of city life. A similar story may be told of every city and town from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the total number thus drawn away from agricultural employments is indeed enormous.

According to our friend's statistical table there were about 4,000,000 slaves in the South at the commencement of the war. It was the custom in ancient times to estimate one-tenth of every nation or tribe as warriors, or persons capable of bearing arms. Taking this as a basis of calculation, there were at the beginning of the war 400,000 negro men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Of that number, 200,000 entered the army of the United States, but the sword and disease reduced their ranks to 100,000. Since the close of the war many of these have been disbanded and gone to the North and West. The remainder are in the army still. Of the 200,000 who did not enlist, some perished in the Confederate service while engaged in erecting forts and digging trenches; 100,000 are now to be found in towns and villages throughout the South, employed on board of steamboats, in hotels, or playing the part of independent freedmen. Of the balance, 25,000 removed into the States where cotton is not produced, and 75,000 remained at home on the old plantations, and most of them may now be found in the field at work.

Turning to the opposite sex, we find 400,000 between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. And how shall we account for them? Go, ink-shedding Bohemian, to the coast of Carolina and Georgia. Follow the train of General Sherman's grand march from the sea to Atlanta. Go to Mobile, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Savannah, Jackson, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, and this city. Visit the graveyards in our towns and villages, and ask who sleep there. It will be easy to account for the disappearance of 100,000 negro women—poor, ignorant creatures, who left their homes to follow triumphant armies, but perished of cold, hunger, and fatigue ere the bliss of freedom became theirs. We are speaking now of grown-up women. The children who followed them fell by the wayside, and slumber in unmarked, unconsecrated graves. To seek guarantees for their promised freedom, 25,000 have gone North, East, and West, and 125,000 are about towns, cities, and villages, washing, cooking, or following far less creditable occupations. This would leave 150,000 effective female laborers in the rural districts. Of boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years, there are, perhaps, 120,000, half of whom are either employed or are loitering about towns and villages. We have, therefore, of available cotton raisers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Negro men | 75,000 |
| Negro women | 150,000 |
| Negro boys and girls | 60,000 |
| Total | 285,000 |

We must now take into consideration the number of white persons who will devote their attention to cotton raising. In the cotton States there were about 250,000 white men at the commencement of the war, who, it so inclined, might have devoted their attention to the raising of cotton. Of this number 100,000 have been killed or disabled during the war, but their places have to some extent been supplied by the growth of boys. We think that it would be a large estimate to allow 200,000 white laborers for the cotton fields during the present season. If so, we have a total effective force of 485,000 cotton raisers.

The next question is, how much cotton can we reasonably expect to be raised per hand? Statistics show that in 1840, with a force of 600,000 laborers, our crop was 1,800,000 bales, or three bales per hand. When the laboring force doubled between 1850 and 1860, the crop proved to be 4,500,000 bales, equal to 3½ bales per hand. What, then, shall be our estimate for the present year? We must remember that there is a scarcity of stock and agricultural implements; that fences, gin-houses, and habitations need repair; that food must be provided; that much of the rich cotton lands along the Mississippi are not yet redeemed from overflow by the rebuilding of broken levees. Our dependence for a crop must rest chiefly upon the highland farms, which are far less productive than those of the lowlands. All things considered, we cannot expect more than three bales per hand, which would yield 1,400,000 bales in all. Now, if it be contended that this estimate is below the mark, the reader will please remember that we have made no calculation for the labor which must necessarily be devoted to other crops—sugar, tobacco, and rice, for instance—nor of that which will be turned to mechanics and stock raising. These employments will certainly absorb all that remains of the physical, laboring power which the Southern States can at present boast. With all these facts before us it would be vain to expect a cotton crop of more than a million and a half of bales.

Let not the commercial and manufacturing world be deceived by the loose calculations of Freedmen's Bureaus, or interested speculators. Nor will it do to base an argument on the amount on hand at the close of the war—that was made up from the savings and hidings during five long years from the torchman and the plunderer. The few bales that the planter now has he should not sacrifice at existing rates. He need not be frightened by a nightmare crop of three million bales. No such crop will be produced either this year or next. What will be raised in 1868 we will not pretend to say. It is enough at present to know that we cannot raise a crop exceeding 1,500,000 bales this year, and as the demand for our staple will be much greater than the supply, the price will assuredly advance. We stake our professional reputation on the correctness of our general conclusions in the premises.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Leasing of Arch Street Wharf on the River Delaware.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into a lease of Arch Street Wharf, on the River Delaware, with William J. Taylor & Co., for the term of ten years, from the time of the expiration of the present lease, at the rent of two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Section 2. That the said lessees shall bind themselves, with sufficient security, to extend the pier of said wharf at their own expense of the same width as at present to the Port Warden's line; to extend also through the new pier the sewer as of its present size and direction; the work on said extension of pier and sewer to be done within one year from the commencement of the lease, and in the best, most substantial and workmanlike manner, under the supervision of and in accordance with the plan and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor: Provided, That said lessees shall at all times during said term keep the decks of said wharf clean, and the pier, wharf, and all the improvements in good order and repair without any charge to the city, and at the expiration of said term deliver possession of the property so leased to the lessors, including all improvements, except the sheds, in good order and condition.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby instructed to place the appropriation for the repairs to the George Wolf School House, Sixteenth Section, three hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-seven cents made by "Ordinance to make an appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the First School District of Pennsylvania for the year 1866," approved January 30, 1866, to the account of the said Board of Controllers, as a special appropriation to pay deficiencies for the year 1865, incurred by reason of repairs made to the above mentioned School House.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
3 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.


THE NATIONAL
BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH
COLLEGE,
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Business Course | $40 00 |
| Telegraphing, full course | $40 00 |
| Business Course and Telegraphing | $70 00 |

Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.

Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing

3 5 mwsln 4p J. C MUMFORD.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

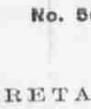
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
*No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,*
12⁴ Below Tenth street.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
*GERMANTOWN, PA.*

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
**Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in**
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
*WAREHOUSE,*
**No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,**
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
**No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.**



MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 5 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19


## INSURANCE COMPANIES.


INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100,600 U. S. 5-20 Bonds | | |
| 100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new | | |
| 76,950 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30 | | |
| 25,000 Allegheny County Bonds | | |
| 15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881 | | |
| 10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds | | |
| 12 700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes | | |
| 10 000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds | | |
| 10 000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds | Market value. | $461,081 25 |
| 16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds | | |
| 9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds | | |
| 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad | | |
| 450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank | | |
| 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading | | |
| 23 shs. Consolidation National Bank | | |
| 142 shares Williamsport Water Company | | |
| Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate | | 147 200 00 |
| Loans on collaterals amply secured | | 160 481 95 |
| Premium notes secured by policies | | 217 504 38 |
| Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds | | 32 499 19 |
| Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer | | 20,000 0 |
| Cash on hand and in banks | | 65 824 14 |
| Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1 | | 10 232 00 |

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492'02.

*Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to*
$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

*FIFTY PER CENT.*

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander Whilldin, | William J. Howard, |
| J. Edgar Thomson, | Samuel T. Bodine, |
| George Nugent, | John Aikman, |
| Hon. James Pollock, | Henry K. Bennett, |
| Albert C. Roberts, | Hon. Joseph Allison, |
| P. B. Mingle, | Isaac Hazlehurst. |
| Samuel Work, | |

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
*FOR INSURING AGAINST*
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.
The rates of premium are very low
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
**No Medical Examination is Required,**
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 1 6rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL.
REMOVAL.
DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION
TO
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street,

Where their increased facilities and accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from chronic or acute diseases are ample, thereby insuring their professional services to all who may desire.

M. J. GALLOWAY, M. D.
P. SHEDD, M. D. 3 15 12trp

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
EXPECTORANT.
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE
DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS
For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents.
No. 23 N. SIXTH street, Philada.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street
All consultations free. 3 7 3m


## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,
(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel with driving pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,
made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap welded flues, each three (3) and one fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz:—

100 to 200 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 to 500 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 14t Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3 swt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more Loads (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 20t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subsistence Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing they will enter into and give bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 22t


S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, Chains and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corsetian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Combs, Dice, Rosewood Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y


## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chairs, | Wheelbarrows, |
| Desks, | 250 lbs. Paints, |
| Printing Press, and Type, | 680 lbs. Lead Pipe, |
| Blankets, | 1350 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron, |
| Bridles, | 46,850 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron, |
| Chains, | 30,000 lbs. Iron Tire, |
| Horse and Wagon Covers, | 1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new, |
| Harness, | 1500 lbs. Rope, |
| Feed Troughs, | 1000 lbs. Scrap Steel, |
| Halters, | 46 lbs. Zinc, |
| Saddles, | 25 Ambulances, |
| Lines, | 1 Buggy, |
| Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Felloes, | 25 Carts, |
| Drug Mill, | 3 Slop Carts, |
| Anvils, | 18 two-horse Wagons, |
| Tire Bender, | 10 two-horse Spring Wagons, |
| Portable Forges, | 2 four-horse Spring Wagons, |
| Smiths' Bellows, | 125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons, |
| Planes, | 18 Scavenger Wagons, |
| Saws, | 1 Water Wagon, Etc. |
| Caldrons, | |
| Fire and Water Hose, | |
| Hydrants, | |
| Bake Ovens, | |
| Platform scales, | |

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,
30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5,152 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe. | | |
| 12,000 | " 3-inch | " " |
| 800 | " 2-inch wrought-iron | " |
| 504 | " 1½-inch cast-iron | " |
| 2,000 | " 1¼-inch | " " |
| 1,000 | " 1-inch | " " |
| 5,000 | " ¾-inch | " " |

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

Y's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., in charge,
2 28 ta4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction,
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of March next,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Purveying Depot, Eighteenth and F streets, in this city, a large quantity of Condemned Medical and Hospital Property, consisting of:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits, | Tourniquets, |
| Air Rubber Cushions, | Trusses, |
| Slates, | Mortars, |
| Clocks, | Medicine Pannier Chests, |
| Inkstands, | Knapsacks and Field Companions, |
| Water Coolers, | Leather Buckets, |
| Spoons, | Cots, |
| Knives and Forks, | Basins, |
| Spatulas, | Iron Washstands, |
| Funnels, | Bottles, |
| Lamps and Lanterns, | Bed-side Tables, |
| Tin Cups and Plates, | Mess Chests, |
| Gutta Percha Bed Covers, | Cooking Utensils, |
| Water Beds, | Bedsteads, etc. |
| Sheepskins Dressed, | |

Forty-eight hours allowed the purchasers to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. Medical Purveyor.
3 14 7t J. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK March 8, 1866.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Auctioneers, will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government Steamers, to wit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| ILLINOIS, side-wheel | 2123 tons. |
| EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel | 1751 tons. |
| McCLELLAN, side-wheel | 1006 tons. |
| THOMAS COLLYER, side wheel | 448 tons. |
| JOHN RICE, propeller | 782 tons. |

All these vessels, with the exception of the THOMAS COLLYER, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The THOMAS COLLYER is favorably adapted for service on the Sound and river.

Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery, in Government funds.

Also, will be sold at the same time the BOILER of the steamer Harriet A. Weed, and SHAFTING, etc. of the steamer Delaware.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
3 13 10t Brevet Maj. Gen. and Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway street, Baltimore, Md.

6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 713 Hospital Tents | |
| 612 Wall " | |
| 2757 Common " | |
| 55 Sibley " | |
| 2051 Shelter " | |
| 682 Hospital Tent Flies. | |
| 497 Wall Tent Flies | |

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,
3 7 13t Colonel, Chief Quartermaster, Middle Military Department.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

| | |
|---|---|
| 16 lbs. Muriatic Acid, | 14 Pork Barrels, |
| 19 Adzes, assorted, | 4 Bellows, |
| 102 gallons Alcohol, | 52 Bevels, |
| 4 Anvils, | 152 feet Leather Belting, |
| 835 Augers, assorted, | 32 feet Rubber Belting, |
| 692 Axes, assorted, | 1,281 Bits, assorted, |
| 30 Broad Axes, | 18 Blocks, assorted, |
| 191 Hand Axes, | 20 Coffin Boxes, |
| 25 Bails and Chains, | 3 Wood Boxes, |
| 22 Carpenters' Benches, | 12 Dredging Boxes, |
| 100 Wood Benches, | 1 Draughting Board, |
| 2 Wash Boards, | 225 Chair Bottoms, |
| 19 Copper Boilers, | 125 Chair Backs and Arms, |
| 59 Door Bolts assorted, | 100 Chair Backs, |
| 500 Spring Window Locks, | 108 Chair Legs, |
| 82 lbs. Borax, | 3 050 Chair Stretchers, |
| 6,000 Copper Bottoms, | 600 Lamp Chimneys, |
| 4 Plumb Bobs, | 1 060 lbs. Fire Clay, |
| 6 Circular'g Boilers, | 1 000 lbs Copper, |
| 4 Steam Boilers, | 500 Stove Doors, |
| 2 Marking Brushes, | 409 Chairs, assorted, |
| 588 Whitewash Brushes, | 466 Field Desks, |
| 859 Paint Brushes, assorted, | 160 Office Desks, |
| 851 Varnish Brushes, | 300 Bucket Ears, |
| 563 Dust Brushes, | 2,238 Files, assorted, |
| 19 Clothes Brushes | 1,946 Bastard Files, |
| 2 081 Chisels, assorted, | 10 000 Lights Glass, |
| 25 lbs. French Chalk, | 2 000 Saucepan Handles, |
| 1 620 Pick handles, | 1,224 Chisel Handles, |
| 25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted, | 1,541 Axe Handles, |
| 53 Cast Iron Hoppers, | 2 000 Window Sash, |
| 25 000 lbs. Iron, assorted, | 3,000 gross Screws, assorted, |
| 1,500 Knobs, assorted, | 1,100 Shovels, assorted, |
| 2,000 lbs. Lead, | 20 000 lbs. Spikes, |
| 2 924 feet Locks, | 1 000 Stove Feet, |
| 3 566 Cupboard Locks, | 2,000 lbs Cast Steel, |
| 400 Mallets, | 700 boxes Tin, |
| 112 460 lbs. Cut Nails, | 1,000 L

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CATALOGUE

OF

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

FIFTH GREAT SALE

OF

VALUABLE ORIGINAL

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

OIL PAINTINGS,

Purchased by and Painted to the order of

MR. JAMES S. EARLE,

From original Sketches prepared exclusively for him.

Among the artists represented are:—

CARL HUBNER,
MEYER VON BREMEN,
SONDERMANN,
JULIUS HUBNER,
PROF. JOURDAN,
HEN. RONNER,
DIELMANN'S,
E. D. LEWIS,
H. HERZOG,
MILLNER,
BOSCH,
LASCH,
SCHLICHT,
SCHON,
TENKATE,
EDWARD MORAN,
KUWASSY,
PAUL WEBER,
GOODALL,
HIDDEMANN,
WERNER,
H. EARL,
W. L. SONNTAG,
LITSCHAUER,
C. HOGUET,
SALENTIN,
TRIEBEL,
HILLEMACHER,
CARABAIN,
FAULKNER.
W. L. VAN STARKENBURGH,
J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURG.

This Collection is superior to that offered by JAMES S. EARLE & SONS at their last sale, and will take equal rank with the most renowned Galleries of New York and Boston.

The Pictures are all new, all very elegantly framed, and in perfect order.

They will all be sold

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The Sale will take place in the EASTERN GALLERY of

**The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,**

*ON THE EVENINGS OF*

TUESDAY, MARCH 27,

AND

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866,

*AT HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.*

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

AUCTIONEER.

Exhibition Open Day and Evening, Free.

TERMS CASH—BANKABLE FUNDS.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

# JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

## FIFTH GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

AT THE

## PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

## TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866.

### CATALOGUE.

*The size of each Picture is given in inches, without frame, the height first.*

1—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Moonlight on the Amazon.

2—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x16.
On the Hudson.

3—L. JULLIARD, Philadelphia. Size 9x12.
Landscape and Chickens.

4—GUIDO RENI. Porcelain, copy by Kretzmar
Ecce Homo.

5—HOPPIN, New York. Pen and Ink Drawing
The Nibble—The Saloon.

6—HOPPIN, New York. Companion to the above
The Bite—The Conservatory.

7—DIBDIN, London. Water Color Drawing.
Old Mill in Sussex.

8—DIBDIN, London. Companion.
Study from Nature, Yorkshire.

9—HERMANN KAUFFMAN, Berlin. Pen Drawing.
Haymaking in Austria.

10—HERMANN KAUFFMAN, Berlin. Companion.
The Pack Horses.

11—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Old Mill near Amsterdam.

12—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
The Packet Landing.

13—C. BOLT, Arnheim. Size 25x31.
View near Darmstadt.

14—THOMAS P. OTTER, Philadelphia. Size 25x30.
On the Road to Chamouni, after Popo.

15—GEO. HETZEL, Pittsburg. Size 14x18.
The Trout Stream.

16—WOODWELL, Pittsburg. Size 12x22.
Among the Rushes.

17—J. W. LINDLER, Dusseldorf. Size 15½x12½.
The Glacier of Rosenlaue.

18—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 29½x24½.
Feilce Bernardi, after Schopin.

19—BRUCKL, Munich. Companion to the above.
Mariaccia Tali, after Schopin.

20—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 16½x22½.
The Wetterhorn in the Alps.

21—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Companion.
The Tiroinat, in the Alps.

22—XANTHUS SMITH. Philadelphia. Size 7½x16.
Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Florida.

23—GEORGE HETZEL, Pittsburg. Size 16x24.
Trout Stream, near Altoona.

24—MISS BACKHUYZEN, Amsterdam. Size 15x21.
Group of Fruit and Flowers.

25—KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN, Amsterdam. Size 19x29.
Canal at Haarlaem.

26—VAN DEVENTER, Amsterdam. Size 15x18.
Sunset, Coast of Holland.

27—S. B. WAUGH. Size 27x22.
Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

28—A. BIEL, Berlin. Size 15x24.
A Foggy Morning in the Baltic.

29—E. BOSCH, Dusseldorf. Size 20x15.
A Newfoundland Dog, with Whip.

30—E. BOSCH, Dusseldorf. Size 20x15.
A St. Bernard Dog.

31—GEORGE C. LAMBDIN. Size 22x18.
The Signal from the Mountain Top.

32—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 13x18.
The Farmer's Return, Canada.

33—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 14x19.
The Sledding Party.

34—HORGUIES, Berlin. Size 15x19.
The Bird Fanciers.

35—W. T. VAN STARKENBURCH, Amsterdam. Size 15x22.
Cattle and Landscape near Amsterdam.

36—A. R. JONES, London. Size 30x24.
Shepherd, Dog, and Sheep.

37—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 20x30.
View of Helgoland.

38—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 20x30.
The Cliffs near Havre.

39—HENRIETTA RONNER, Brussels. Size 18x14.
The Princess' Pets.

40—DE HEUVEL, Berlin. Size 19x25.
Feeding the Rabbits, German Interior.

41—C. BOSER, Dusseldorf. Size 22½x17.
The Flower Girl.

42—C. BOSER Dusseldorf. Size 22½x17.
The Little Milk Dealer.

43—SONDERMAN, Dusseldorf. Size 19x15.
Playing in the Sun.

44—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin. Size 26x28.
Dutch Port on the Rhine.

45—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin. Size 27x38.
View of Brussels.

46—JULIUS HUBNER, Dusseldorf. Size 25x31.
The Unwelcome Suitor.

47—DELMANS & DEMAERTELAERE, Brussels. size 28x24.
The Edge of the Woods.

48—PAUL WEBER, Darmstadt. Size 24x29.
Coming from Church, Auerbach.

49—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
The Zellergund in the Alps.

50—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
The Winterstall, Alps.

51—BAUMGARTNER, Munich. Size 33x28.
The Trusty Sentinel.

52—HILLEMACHER, Paris. Size 20x25.
The Happy Mother.

53—HILLEMACHER, Paris. Size 20x25, Companion.
Children's Sports, Bois de Boulogne.

54—SCHLICT, Munich. Size 39x30.
On the Borders of Como.

55—J. G. FALCONER, R. H. A., Philadelphia. Size 22x36.
Harvesting in Glen Nosh, County Donegal, Ireland.

56—H. LEWIS, Dusseldorf. Size 31x40.
Castle Ely, on the Moselle.

57—RUSSELL SMITH Philadelphia. Size 30x50.
Ossipee Valley, White Mountains.

58—EDMUND D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 41x69
Valley and Falls of the Amonoosack River.

59—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam. Size 36x50.
View on the Hudson River.

60—CARL BOKER, Dusseldorf. Size 28x23.
Preparing Dinner.

61—SIMMLER, Aschaffenburg. Size 19x16.
The Unlucky Shot.

62—SIMMLER, Aschaffenburg. Size 21x16.
The Watchful Hunter.

63—HERMANN KAUFFMAN, Berlin. Size 22x31.
Winter in the Woods.

64—HENRIETTA RONNER, Brussels. Size 22x34.
Tired Out.

65—VOLTZ, Munich. Size 31x30.
Leading Cattle to Water.

66—Prof. RUDOLPH JORDAN, Dusseldorf. Size 30x35.
The Proposal of Marriage.

67—VANDEVENTER, Amsterdam. Size 18x31.
Harvesting in Holland.

68—C. TRIEBEL, Berlin.
The Achensee in the Tyrol.

69—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 35x56.
Off Brest—The Light.

70—C. LASCH, Dusseldorf. Size 27x32.
The Future Dauehter-in-law.

71—Prof. R. JORDAN, Dusseldorf. Size 22x18.
The First Visit to the Clergyman.

72—MEYER VON BREMEN, Size 17x14.
Coming from Market.

73—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 34x29.
The First Cigar, after Kretzmar.

74—VERON, Paris. Size 25x21
The Forest of Fontainebleu.

75—W. L. SONNTAG, New York. Size 7x11.
View in Shenandoah Valley.

76—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 11x9.
The Indian Hunter.

### SECOND EVENING'S SALE,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

77—A. F. LOEMANNS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Moonlight—Camping out.

78—A. F. LOEMANNS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Vesuvius—The Bay of Naples.

79—C. KRIEGHOFF, Quebec. Size 11x9.
The Canada Squaw.

80—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Old Mill at Haarlaem.

81—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
Under Weigh.

82—Miss MARY SMITH, Philadelphia. Size 9x22.
At Breakfast.

83—XANTHUS SMITH, Philadelphia. Size 6½x10½.
Spring, Montgomery County.

84—XANTHUS SMITH, Philadelphia. Companion. Size 6½x10½.
Harvest Time.

85—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 10x14.
Rocks off Dieppe.

86—HUBBARD, London. Water Color Drawing. Size 16x12.
The Stepping Stones.

87—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Size 19x14.
The Fish Market at Lyons.

88—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Companion. Size 19x14.
Market Day at Ghent.

89—C. KRIEGHOFF Quebec. Size 15x18.
Chippewa Indians Holding Council.

90—H. LEWIS. Dusseldorf. Size 25x37.
View in Westphalia.

91—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 16x22.
View of Lake Lucerne.

92—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH. Amsterdam. Size 9x12.
Chickens in a Wheatfield, "Out Foraging."

93—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 26x18.
View of Derwent Water.

94—KLOMBECK, Munich. Size 29x40.
Winter near Amsterdam.

95—KLOMBECK, Munich. Size 29x40.
Summer in Fontainebleu.

96—C. HERTEL, Dusseldorf. Size 28x23.
Stolen Fruits.

97—LITSCHAUER, Dusseldorf. Size 23x19.
The Unlucky Number, 13.

98—LAURENT DE BRUL, Brussels. Size 25x31.
The Shepherdess and her Flock.

99—J. W. LINDLER, Dusseldorf. Size 33x48.
The Wengern Alps.

100—W. L. SONNTAG, New York. Size 36x56.
Cannon Mountain, N. H.

101—GEORGE HETZEL, Pittsburg. Size 30x45.
Summer in the Forests of Western Pennsylvania.

102—E. BOSCH, Dusseldorf. Size 31x26.
Little Red Riding Hood.

103—C. HOGUET Berlin. Size 38x56.
Souvenir of Normandy.

104—R. ZIMMERMANN, Dusseldorf. Size 32x33.
The Roadside Inn, in a Winter's Storm.

105—H. SALENTIN, Dusseldorf. Size 30x37.
The Return from the Archery.

106—B. HERZOG, Dusseldorf. Size 42x39.
Norwegian Glacier.

107—HIDDEMANN, Dusseldorf. Size 31x96.
The Doubtful Customer.

108—H. WERNER, Dusseldorf. Size 23x28.
Helping Little Sister.

109—G. ENGELHARDT Berlin. Size 26½x38.
The Schmalzerthal, Tyrol.

110—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 26½x38.
The Valley of the Oetz.

111—C. LASCH, Dusseldorf. Size 29½x22½.
Behind the Mill.

112—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam. Size 36x50
View in Thuringen, with Castle.

113—W. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Amsterdam Size 36x50.
Return of the Drove—View near the Hague.

114—E. MORAN, Philadelphia. Size 30x45.
View of Bordiorne Castle.

115—W. SHERIDAN YOUNG, Philadelphia. Size 36x50.
Lake of the Four Cantons, after Richardson.

116—W. MEYERHEIM, Berlin. Size 28x38.
The Port of Bruges.

117—CARL BOKER, Dusseldorf. Size 24½x30.
The Puzzled Policeman.

118—PAUL WEBER, Darmstadt Size 19x26.
Scene in Kurhessen, Germany.

119—CARABAIN, Brussels. Size 84x27.
Street in Brussels.

120—LITSCHAUER, Dusseldorf. Size 28x32.
The Artists' Studio.

121—GESELSCHAF, Berlin. Size 21x15.
Interior of Church at Liege—Vespers.

122—F. WIESCHELBRINCK, Dusseldorf. Size 23x18.
Teaching the Tune.

123—PAUL WEBER, Darmstadt. Size 27x22.
Old Mill at Auerbach, Germany.

124—P. LERAY, Paris. Size 18x22.
The Morning after the Carousal.

125—SCHON, Dusseldorf. Size 27x32.
The Truant—Tyrolean School.

126—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 32x52.
The Valley of the Aar, with Rhinehartsbrunn.

127—G. ENGLEHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
Vorarberg Mountains.

128—C. KUWASSEY, Paris. Size 63x50.
Monte Morra, Alps.

129—CARL HUBNER, Dusseldorf. Size 38x43.
A Volunteer for the Union.

130—J. N. T. VAN STARKENBURGH, Dusseldorf. Size 36x56.
Lake of Derwent Water.

131—C. BOLT, Arnheim. Size 37x49.
View near Rotterdam.

132—G. ENGELHARDT, Berlin. Size 48x40.
A Road in Tyrol.

133—GEORGE C. LAMBDIN. Size 22x27.
"In the Ear."

134—CARL HOFF Dusseldorf. Size 32x26
Welcoming the Bride.

135—J. W. LINDLER, Dusseldorf. Size 34x50.
Mer de Glace, Chamouni.

136—NORDENBERG, Dusseldorf. Size 32½x47.
Weighing in the Mill—Swedish Interior.

137—C. MILLNER, Munich. Size 54x47.
The High Gohl Peak, Tyrol.

138—E. D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 22½x36.
Old Mill in the Franconia Mountains.

139—E. D. LEWIS, Philadelphia. Size 22½x36.
On the Juniata River.

140—C. HORGUIES, Berlin. Size 18x21.
The Singing School, Westphalia.

141—HENRIETTA RONNER. Brussels. Size 17x14.
Going Express.

142—PAUL WEBER. Darmstadt. Size 12x18.
Afternoon at Barbison, Fontainebleau.

143—HERMANN TENKATE, Amsterdam. Size 10x14.
Salon Louis XIV.

144—C. SELL, Dusseldorf. Size 8½x19.
The Arrest of a Spy—Thirty Years' War.

145—C. HOGUET, Berlin.
The Caub and Pfalx on the Rhine.

146—WALTER GOODALL, London. Water Color Drawing. Size 20x16
Feeding the Chickens.

147—VAN DIEGHEM, Brussels. Size 10x14.
Sheep and Chickens.

148—VAN DIEGHEM, Brussels. Size 10x14.
Sheep in a Barn.

149—XANTHUS SMITH. Size 10½x13½.
U. S. Signal Station, Drayton House, Hilton Head, S. C.

150—XANTHUS SMITH, Size 8x13.
U. S. Steamers Wabash, Monitor Weehawken, and the New Ironsides, off Charleston.

151—C. HOGUET, Berlin. Water Color Drawing.
On the Beach, Dieppe.

152—LAURENT DE BRUL, Brussels. Size 13x11.
Sheep at Pasture.

153—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 34x29.
Mending the Sledge, after Kretzmar.

154—THOMAS SULLY. Size 20x24.
Head of Flora.

155—BRUCKL, Munich. Size 34x29.
The First Snow, after Kretzmar.

156—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x17.
Fishermen Drawing their Nets.

157—A. F. LOEMANS, Paris. Size 10x16.
Moonlight.

# THE EXHIBITION OF

# JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

## PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, IS NOW OPEN, FREE,

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CATALOGUE

OF

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

FIFTH GREAT SALE

OF

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

OIL PAINTINGS,

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From original sketches prepared exclusively for him.

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SONDERMANN,
JULIUS HUBNER,
PROF. JOURDAN,
HEN. RONNER,
DEILMANNS,
E. D. LEWIS,
H. HERZOG,
MILLNER,
BOSCH,
LASCH,
SCHLICHT,
SCHON,
TENKATE,
EDWARD MORAN,
KUWASSY,
PAUL WEBER,
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